VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 810341

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Manish

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27/08/22

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

Mukherjee Nagar

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

VISION IAS

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

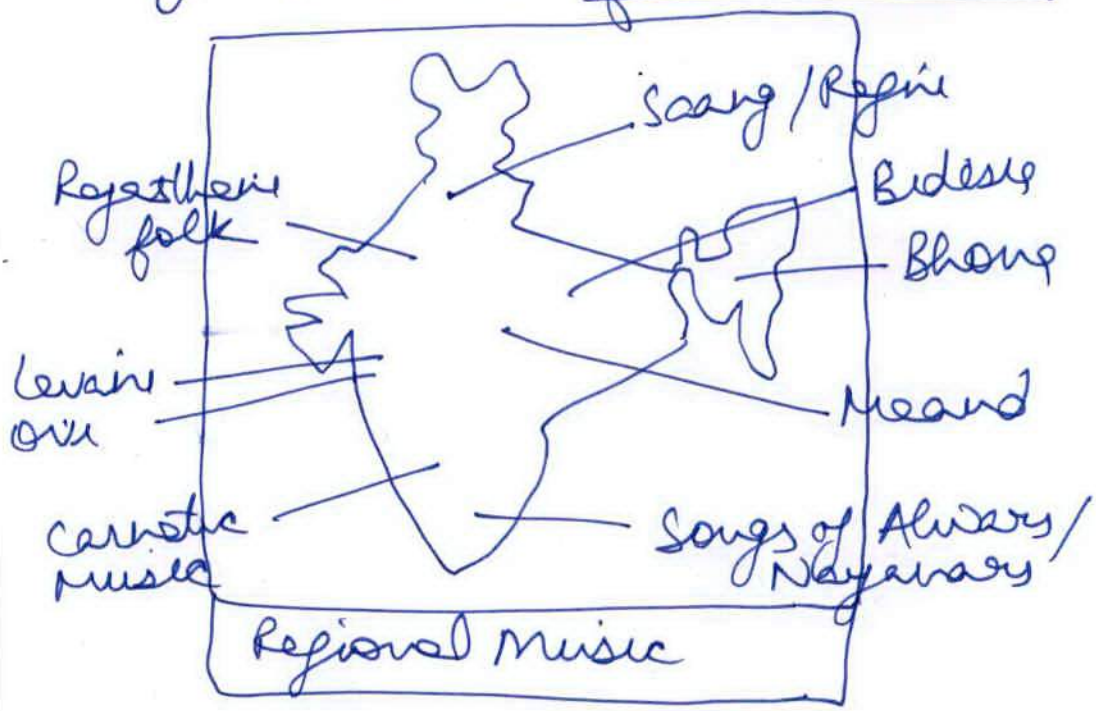
VISION IAS

All the Best

1. उदाहरणों के साथ, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की सांस्कृतिक परंपराएं क्षेत्रीय संगीत में किस प्रकार प्रतिबिंबित होती हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With examples, discuss how the cultural traditions from various regions of India get reflected in regional music. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Just like other aspects of culture - dance, paintings etc., Indian music also display great regional diversity owing to local folk & norms



cultural traditions and Music

① local regional myths and heroic legends are reflected in music

eg Rajasthani regional folk music glorify stories of Rajput valour

(2) Religious elements dominate

North India	South	West India
elements of Ramlila in Ramayan songs	songs based on Nayanar & Alwar's Philosophy by Shyama Shastri	- Narsi Mehta's Vaishnavite songs - Abhangas

(3) Local traditions like harvest festivals are reflected in some regions. eg Baisakhi and Lohri songs in Punjab

(4) cultural traditions like Pehlat fens etc reflected in east's Chaitanya's Bhajans (west Bengal)

(5) Monastary culture (Sattars) → Sattariya Music by Sankardev.

Tribal cultures → Tribal Music in Central India & Khond Music

Hilly areas → [Nature] → Natural elements dominates

Therefore, regional elements Presents great diversity. This has further been enriched due to cosmopolitanism & Bollywood

www.visionias.in

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. श्रमिक वर्ग के आंदोलन के उद्भव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में उसके योगदान की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the emergence of the working class movement, discuss its contribution towards India's freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Working class movement began after 19th century with the advent of socialistic ideas.

Working class Movement	Reasons
→ attempt to form railwaymen union (1906)	① Russian Revolution led by working class
→ Chidambaram Pillai strikes during Swadeshi	② Gandhian Politics of Mass Movement
→ AITUC by LLR & DC led (1920)	③ Formalisation of trade unions by Trade Union Act, 1926
→ Ahmedabad Mill strike	④ emergence of communism
→ Trade unionism after 1920s	⑤ world war I acted as trigger
→ CPI formed (1925)	

Contributions

① involvement of working class provided a mass base to gandhian ideology

(2) furthered the idea of Swadeshi Products - active participation in the boycott movement

(3) their involvement led to emergence of leftist ideas within congress and later emergence of Bose & his INA.

(4) working class drew international activists like Phillip Spratt and Bradley into Indian freedom struggle

(5) support base led to victory of congress during 1937 elections

(6) Their consciousness & resultant Industrial base preempted labour rights in Indian constitution after 1947

These were supressed by govt. by brute force (eg LLRai lathicharge) Trade dispute Act, 1927 and by painting them as communist during WW II

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि गांधीवादी राजनीति एक प्रकार से तिलक की राजनीति का ही विस्तार थी? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that Gandhian politics was, in a sense, a continuation of Tilak's politics? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Tilak's major contribution lies in transfer of baton of freedom struggle from moderates to his group of extremists

Continuation of Tilak

(1) Both drew support from mass base differed by moderates & revolutionaries.

(2) both advocated for self Rule or swaraj unlike conservative moderation of moderates like PS Mehta, DB Naoroji.

(3) Methodologies were similar eg Tilak called for boycott during Swadeshi, Gandhi called for same during Rowlatt.

(4) both drew inspiration from Indian culture eg Tilak wrote Geeta Rahasya, Gandhi also popularised Geeta & upnishadic teachings

(5) both relied on conviction by strong oratory skills

However there were points of differences

(1) Gandhi → Peasents were main support. eg Champaran & Kheda

this wasn't the case with Swadeshi

(2) Tilak didn't want Muslim cause of ~~tut~~ Khilafat to be issue for 1920 struggle unlike Gandhi.

(3) Tilak's Home Rule league advocated Independence India, Gandhi after 1930 called for Purna-Swaraj (1929 Madras Session)

(4) Gandhi also popularised social reforms, Tilak's main focus was anti colonialism

However both contributed immensely to Indian struggle of Independence & paved way for Revolutionaries, Swarajists and other factions.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. ऐसा कहा जाता है कि मानव प्रेरित तापन के कारण विश्व के महासागर अपनी 'मेमोरी' खो रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस परिघटना के परिणामों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is said that the world's oceans are losing their 'memory' due to human-induced warming. Comment. Also, discuss the consequences of the phenomenon. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Consequences

(1) threat to ocean biodiversity and coral reefs

(2) increased ocean dead zones

(3) ocean acidification & deoxygenation

(4) Increased stratification leading to weakening of Thermohaline circulation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. मृदा संशोधन क्या है? इससे संबद्ध लाभों और चिंताओं का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is soil amendment? Evaluate the benefits and concerns associated with it. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Soil amendment is the artificial modification of soil aided by human factors
eg gypsum addition to soil

Benefits

① improves soil fertility
eg fertilizers can add Potash to laterite soils defficient in Potash

② Reduces soil salinisation
eg lime treating

③ Prevent desertification & badland Topography

④ improve agricultural Productivity and ecosystem restoration

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

· Implications

→ unbalanced nutrient use
eg NPK → Ideal – 4:2:1
in Punjab – 8:2.5:1

→ salinisation & desertification
↳ Reh formation in
in Rind canal areas

→ sheet & gully erosion by water

→ reduction of soil organic carbon & ecological productivity

Thus it is a double edged sword.

6. यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि अगले दशक में हाइब्रिड विद्युत संयंत्रों की संख्या में तीव्र वृद्धि हो सकती है। ऐसे विद्युत संयंत्रों से प्राप्त होने वाले लाभों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उनसे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It has been suggested that the next decade may see a boom in hybrid power plants. Stating the advantages that such power plants offer, discuss the associated challenges. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Hybrid Powerplants are those where one or more sources of Power are coupled with another source to generate electricity.

eg wind - Solar Hybrid
Solar - Biomass Hybrid
off shore wind - OTEC Hybrid

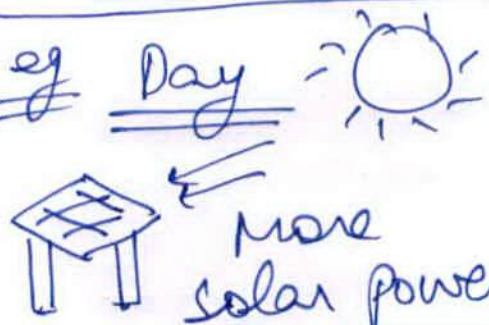
Advantages

(1) ensures grid stability of the supply line

(2) effective utilisation of mutual complementaries

(3) continuous source of Power with no disturbance

eg Day

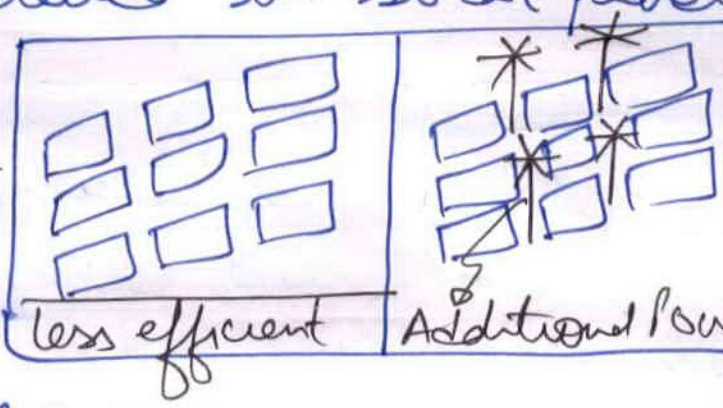


Night

- Solar power off
- reliance on wind energy

(4) better landuse efficiency

eg Additional wind turbines could be installed in solar panel farm



(5) fulfilment of Paris NDCs like 500 GW Non fossil energy

Challenges

(1) costlier than traditional power plants.

(2) vast areas required
- issue of land acquisition

(3) import dependency for gadgets eg solar photo voltics

(4) Technological backwardness
- require largescale R & D.

(5) Bureaucratic clearences & hinderances

(6) absence of energy storage facilities (costly) across states

Adressing above challenges by Policy reforms & R&D (eg through Schemes like Atal Jyoti Yojana, Hybrid Plant & Mega Parks etc) can ensure clean & Affordable energy for All (SDG 7)

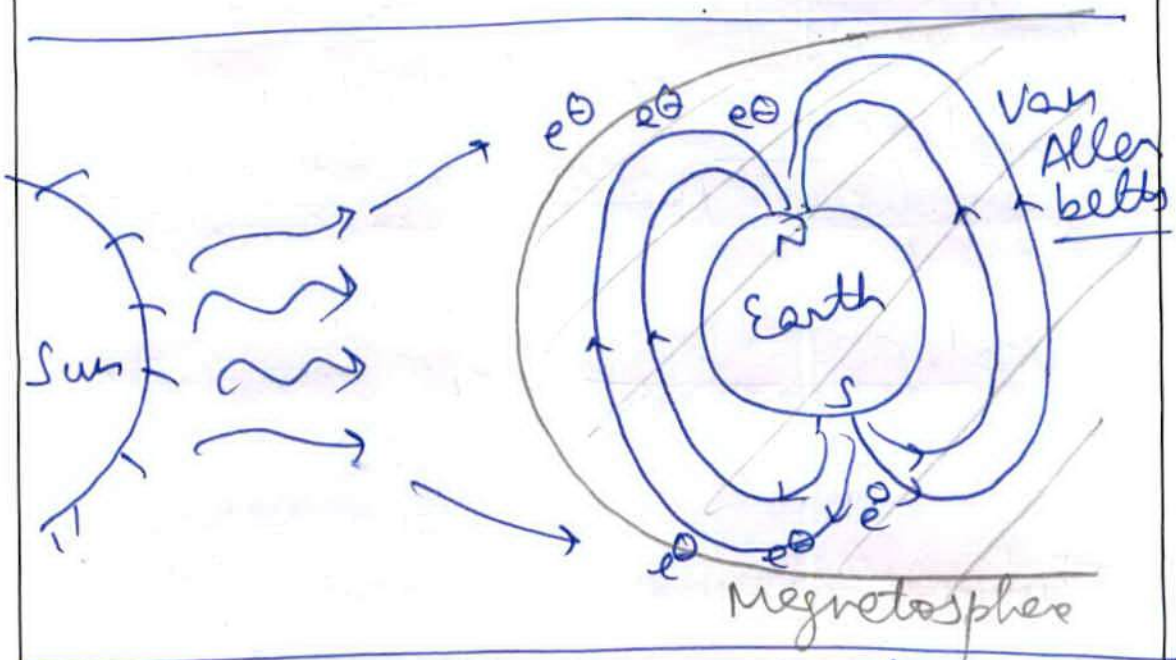
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. वैन एलन रेडिएशन बेल्ट्स क्या हैं? इनके निर्माण का वर्णन करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इनके अध्ययन पर अधिकाधिक ध्यान क्यों दिया जा रहा है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are Van Allen Radiation Belts? Explaining their formation, discuss why there has been a growing focus on their study. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Van Allen Radiation belts are magnetic field lines that intercept charged solar particles across North & southern poles



Formation! – (1) Magnetic field of earth due to Molten Ni Fe core

(2) Presence of magnetic field lines from South Pole to North Pole

(3) solar ionised particles entering into atmosphere along these

(4) leads to formation of Aurora australis & borealis

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

[Focus on Study - Reasons]

(1) important for understanding variations in insolation & 11 year sunspot cycle

(2) important for safeguarding space assets like satellites I.S.S. etc

(3) Prevent Power outages on earth by understanding their behaviour

(4) helps in understanding impact of solar X rays on communication systems & gadgets

(5) Norway & Russia - use their study to Predict Aurora sightings for tourists

(6) overall development of space R&D for defence & social sector has intensified this focus.

India should also step up its study by investing more on R&D than just 0.69% Now

8. चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में वैवाहिक बलात्कार को अपराध घोषित कर दिया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss whether marital rape should be criminalised in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Section 375 of IPC exempts forced sexual intercourse by spouse from the defination of Rape

[Reasons for criminalisation]

(1) According to Karnataka Highcourt, A RAPE IS RAPE, no matter who the Perpetrator is.

(2) widspread Prevalence; According to NFHS-5 ; 1/3 women suffered spousal abuse

(3) uphold conviction to CEDAW convention & Beijing declaration

(4) leads to immense mental torture & harrasment of women

(5) Most of the developed countries like UK, NZ etc have criminalised

(6) Expert committees like JS Verma committee have recomended this

(7) Right to Privacy & bodily integrity

Arguements Against

(1) Centre in 2017 argued that it'll lead to destablisation of institution of Marriage

(2) One justice in Delhi HC argued that Marriage involves some element of giving up of rights based on mutual consent

(3) Difficult to proof in the absence of evidence like CCTV

(4) vs Right to Privacy - states intrusion into bedroom

Such issues need to be dealt with social churning (like Pop culture of Thappad Movie) along with Policy Reforms.

Necessary Amendments based on JS Verma committee & multistake holder consensus should be installed

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. केयर इकोनॉमी (देखभाल अर्थव्यवस्था) क्या है? इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और भारत में इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is care economy? Highlight the challenges associated with it and mention the steps taken to address them in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Care economy is that part of economy that involves care work like done by women
- care for children
- cooking & cleaning
- care for elderly

90% of care work in India is done by women

Challenges

1. difficult to Quantify
2. ~~How to~~ absence of policy framework to regulate care economy
3. Might erode sentimental value of care eg Mother feeding child can't be valued in economic terms

(4) Patriarchial value - mostly treated a responsibility of women only.

(5) hinders participation of women in economic activities

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

[steps taken]

(1) Govt support to NGOs and care Homes

(2) corporate giants have invested in care economy
eg Ratan tata invested in startup Bonding companionship for elderly

(3) social changes by Media & Bollywood → Movies like Ki & Ka breaking such barriers

However, More steps especially from govt are needed - eg UBI for females - to uphold care economy & ↓ time Poverty with women

10. महामारी के बाद भारत "लर्निंग पॉवर्टी (अधिगम निर्धनता)" की चुनौती से जूझ रहा है। इसके निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और आगे की राह का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Post-pandemic India is staring at the challenge of 'learning poverty'. Analyse its implications and discuss a way ahead. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to WB, learning Poverty is the inability of a 10 year old or above to read & comprehend a basic story

ASER learning outcomes

Private	Public
47%	21%

Implications

(1) Poor learning outcomes leads to high school drop outs

(2) intergenerational Poverty

Poor education → low skill → low income jobs → Poverty

(3) underrealised potential of demographic dividend

eg Only 46% employability in

India (Indian Skills Report 2020)

(4) under education → leading to higher crime rates & Poverty

(5) women learning poverty

- underreported rights
- low women LFPR (23%)
- Parenting issues

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way ahead

(1) focussing on outcomes than creating infrastructure

(2) NEP, 2020 envisions teaching in Mother tongue

(3) Teacher training & enforcing their accountability (using NISHA)

(4) Removing digital divides in Education (due to e-education)

(5) improving Household incomes to Reduce dropouts

These can ensure we reap the demographic dividend

11. दक्षिण भारत में भित्ति परंपराओं के विकास पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनकी महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the evolution of mural traditions in South India. Also, elaborate on their significant characteristics. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Murals are wall painting that are prevelent across India displaying great diversity in themes, meterials used etc

eg Ajanta Murals in Maharastra
Ellora cave Paintings
Bagh cave Paintings

Mural tradition in South India

① Emerged during mid first millenia (500-600 CE) during the chalukyan Rulers
- Badami cave Paintings

② Further enriched by Chola murals in Tanjore during the reign of Rajendra I (1100 AD)

③ Sittanavassel cave paintings were also developed in South India during the same time (700-900 AD)

(4) Vijayanagara School on Leepakshi cave Paintings developed

(5) These continued later in the form of Nayaka Paintings and more Modern Travancore Arnvas Koil Murals

(6) Later Mural Paintings on church walls also developed

[characteristics]

(1) Vibrant colours - both bright and muted colours

(2) extensive use of gold especially under Chola rulers

(3) Religious themes dominated eg Tanjore school's - Child Krishna Paintings

Paintings at Meenakshi Temple by Nayaka Rulers

(4) Diverse themes - Non secular also eg Vijayanagara theme on walls of Temples & Ammen Shrine but secular

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) often sponsored by rich merchants, but state sponsored art was dominant

(6) Mostly Indigenous in the early times unlike North which has influence of Persia (works of Bizhad) and colonialism (sketching during Shahjahan)

(7) on cave walls using stucco and lime plaster technique.

(8) directly done on walls, unlike line drawing first (in case of miniature paintings)

The paintings greatly reflect the culture and society of those times. ASI's digitisation and preservation efforts in this regard are important to safeguard these heritage elements

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. 19 वीं शताब्दी में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद का विरोध करने वाला भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद औपनिवेशिक आधुनिकता का ही एक परिणाम था। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Indian nationalism that confronted British imperialism in the 19th century was a product of colonial modernity. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian nationalism emerged after revolt of 1857 which was crushed by British forces. It emerged during 1870-80s due to different factors

[19th C] Emergence of Nationalism

- Various Journals Published
- Protests by INA vs Lytton
- formation of INC
- Economic Critique

[Product of colonial Modernity]

(1) Middle class Intelligentsia formed the base that was British educated ~~the~~ Under Macaulay's education system

(2) inspired by ideas of colonial thinkers like Locke, Voltaire & JS Mill

(3) colonial Means of Transport Acted

as boost → Meeting of leaders
→ Peoples Mobilisation become easy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) emergence of Press (mainly due to colonial interest also aided emergence of Nationalism

- criticised british Policies
- reflect Popular grievances
- Political Education - Libraries

(5) Modern education → denial of jobs → frustration → Emergence of Nationalism

(5) However other dominant factors also Played their Part

(1) conscious efforts of Indians like Dayanand Saraswati, BG Tilak etc (father of Indian unrest)

(2) Reaction of british Policies especially by Ilbert

- Vernacular Press Act
- Darbar amidst famine
- Reducing age of ICS to 19.

(3) International Influence - Irish struggle, and later Boer wars.

(4) Socio Religious Reform movements during early 19th century
- works of RR Roy, Henry Derozio and BM Malbari.

(5) Nationalistic feeling Present in communities which were aloof from Modernity → Tribal Revolts
eg Ulgulan under Birsa Munda
Rampa Rebellion - Alluri S Raju

(6) works of foreign Nationals like AO Hume, H. Blavastky etc.

Therefore colonial rule led to emergence of Nationalism - as a Reaction to it → These led to regional & local movements, then Nationwide Mass movements under Gandhi & eventual throw off of foreign Yoke

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में पर्यावरणवाद कई संगठित आंदोलनों के रूप में सामने आया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Environmentalism surfaced in the form of many organised movements in post independence India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए Candidates must not write on this margin

Environmentalism arose during 1960-70s across the world and similar movements also resurfaced in Indian scenario

Reasons for emergence in India

(1) emergence of world wide sentiments to save earth
eg Stockholm conference, 1972

(2) deprivation of rights of indigenous communities
eg 1 crore people displaced due to dams → 40% of them tribals

(3) emergence of civil society organisations and NGOs.

(4) widespread pollution and despoil ation of Air, water & soil

(5) ~~legal~~ legislative reforms like WPA 1972, Water Act 1974, EPA 1986 also aided these

(6) constitution of NGT and the phenomenon of PILs

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Surfaced in organised Movements

(1) Protest against construction of Tehri dam in uttarakhan

(2) chipko movement led by women of Bishnoi community in Rajasthan - vs grant of license to cut forests for Industrialisation

(3) Narmada Bachao Andolan against construction of Sardar Sarovar dam on Narmada.

(4) Cauvery calling movement by Isha foundation - to safeguard biosphere landscape of cauvery region

(5) various tribal Environmental movements have also aided the cause of environmentalism

5.1 → Protest by Khonds during 1880s over intrusion by Industries

5.2 → Vedanta Protests in Niyamgiri hills over mining lease

5.3 → Recent Protests by Hasdeo forest communities

(6) Protest for cause of animals under PETA.

Apart from that local resource & environmental conservation efforts have yielded results

- Relegan Siddhi Model by Anna Hazare
- Arwari River Project in Rajasthan
- Sukho Meri jeri Movement by Tarun Bharat Sangh

Popular Movement & support for ~~to~~ conservation forms the key to avert climatic crisis. Acknowledging this, PM Modi has advocated for LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment) Movement. This can help achieve SDGs & INDCs

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि आर्थिक साधनों के माध्यम से ब्रिटेन को पराजित करने के लिए नेपोलियन द्वारा अपनाई गयी महाद्वीपीय नाकाबंदी एक गलत रणनीति थी? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that continental blockade was an ill-conceived strategy by Napoleon to conquer Britain through economic means? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Napoleon became hero after Treaty of Campaformio & fought Napoleonic wars to increase his sphere of influence & expand of french Revolution.

He thus blocked European Ports for British goods during 1805

[Reasons why this was ill conceived]

(1) Britain had enormous markets other than Europe for its Lancashire & Liverpool industry. eg India South & North Africa etc.

(2) Diversified sources of Raw materials for Britain

eg cotton → from India
Sugar → from cuba
cocoa → from Africa

Napoleon couldnt adress these aspects.

(3) Merchantile capitalism in colonies helped to avert economic crisis for Britain

eg More avenues for companies were opened after ending of east India company's Monopoly
- Trade opened for All under Charter Act of 1813.

(4) use of debt Market by Britain provided its companies sufficient resources

(5) Alternative Trade routes were soon developed

(6) More better policy would have been to challenged Britain using alliances & Naval Power.

However this strategy did have elements of positives in it :-

(1) British industries did feel the

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Pressure of Port closure leading to demands to open Indian & Chinese Markets

(2) demand & sale of high class luxury products (demand in Europe) actually fell.

(3) led to Political changes being done by Britishers

eg appointment of Wellesley & his subsidiary alliance to defend India (Bengal) from Napoleonic Invasion

(4) demand for Independence in colonies eg Mexico got Independence in 1821

Napoleon's secular code of 1804 also formed the foundation of modern states - liberty, Rule of law etc even after his defeat in 1815 at waterloo

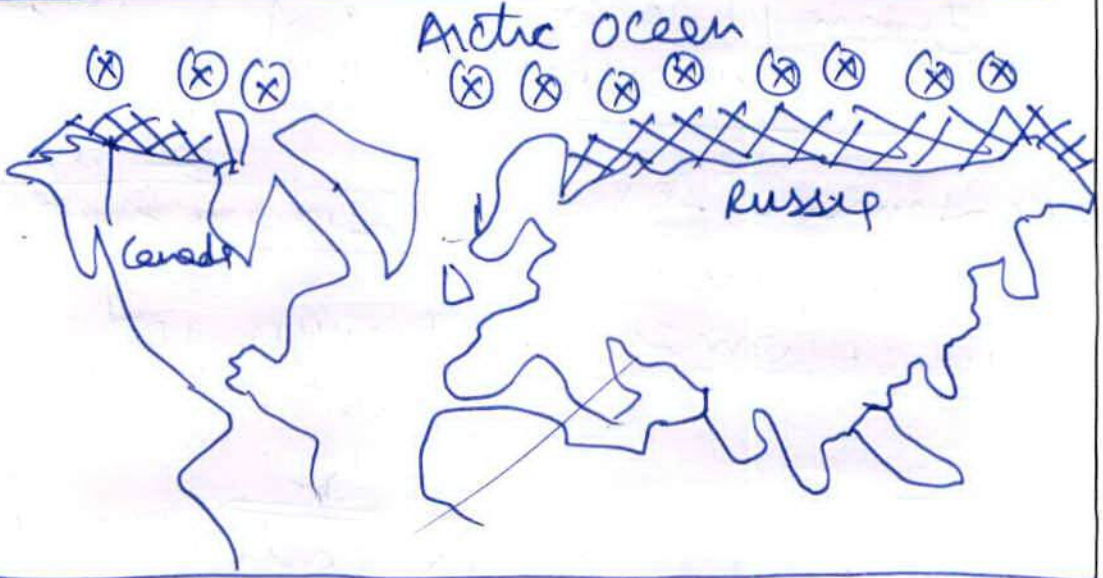
15. आर्कटिक पैराडॉक्स से आप क्या समझते हैं? आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में खनिज और ऊर्जा संसाधनों के स्थानिक वितरण पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What do you understand by the Arctic Paradox? Highlight the spatial distribution of mineral and energy resources in the Arctic region. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए Candidates must not write on this margin

Arctic Paradox is a term coined to signify the relative resource richness of Arctic and its underutilisation due to permanently frozen waters, leading to its unaccessibility

Arctic region However have immense amount of Resources



Resources in Arctic

(1) Biotic Resources

- Photic zones in Arctic ocean coupled in zones of upwelling (Relatively southly

~~Prevent~~ Provides fishing grounds
- These include shelf off Alaska and 70-80 km shelves off Russia

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Energy Resources
- Presence of Natural gas off siberian coast → Russia = largest source of Natural gas

- Shale gas and coal bed methane Regions

(3) deeper abyssal basins in Arctic are dominated by Hydrogenous deposits of mineral rich compounds
These include Polymetallic Nodules, magnesium Precipitates etc

(4) colder waters of Arctic trap methane in ice structure of H_2O leading to formation of methane clathrates - common in icy coastal waters

(5) Apart from that, regions like tidal inlets off alaska also has potential of Tidal Energy

(6) dissolved salts and compounds in Arctic waters are also important Mineral ~~salts~~ resources eg Liverpool Industry of salt

Some of them are not commercially viable though

Additionally growing importance of Arctic due to Navigable water ways (warming induced melting is also acting as locational advantage cum Resource.

Since Arctic is one of the tipping Points, concerns pertaining to its ecological fragility need to be adressed by global Arctic code & Multistakeholder approach of Arctic council

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. क्रायोस्फीयर (हिमांक-मंडल) में होने वाले परिवर्तनों में पारितंत्र और उसके लोगों पर विनाशकारी प्रभाव डालने की प्रवृत्ति होती है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस जोखिम से निपटने के उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cryosphere changes have a tendency to bring about a devastating impact on the ecosystem and its people. Discuss. Also, enlist measures to tackle this threat. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Cryosphere refers to temporarily or permanently frozen regions of earth like permafrost areas, glaciers and Polar ice sheets

Cryosphere Regions of earth

Changes → Melting has intensified owing to climatic warming.

eg Himalyas melted 2X faster in last 40 yrs than previous 70 years

Impact on Ecosystem

① extinction of species like Polar bears & Penguins - Habitat loss.

② erosion of carbon sink.

(3) Positive feed back loop

cryosphere Melt → Reduced Albedo → increased Melting & warming → cryosphere Melt

(4) disruption of deep ocean thermo-haline circulation (Reduced Brine Rejection & weakening of AMOC)

(5) Reduced ecological flow of Himalayan Rivers

(6) Threat of deltaic Regions of Indus, Ganga, Irrawady (↓ Flow)

[Threat to People]

(1) Positive feedback → increased warming → [Increased EWE]

(2) economic losses due to ↓ in River flows in himalayas

- Agricultural crisis
- threat to jute industry in WB
- Species conservation efforts will fail

(3) geopolitical tussles as Arctic will be Navigable → [Scramble of Arctic]

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- eg China's Polar Silk Road

(4) Sea level Rise (~20% due to cryosphere)

- submergence of gateway cities eg Jakarta Mumbai
- Climatic Refugee Crisis
  - HR violation
  - statelessness

[ways to deal]

(1) dealing with climatic crisis
- Net Negative from developed world
- legal sanction to NDCs like N2.

(2) Adaptation efforts should be intensified.
- ↳ Relocating coastal cities like Indonesia

(3) enforcement of Antarctic code

(4) R&D on Arctic & Antarctic region to study long term impact

(5) & enact Arctic treaty to prevent geopolitical disputes for Arctic Resources like Antarctic

(6) Cross border River & flood management

These steps could help in halting the cryosphere damage & reducing ~~the~~ its consequences

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. शहरी बाढ़ की बारंबार होने वाली घटनाएं भारत में शहरी पारितंत्र के लिए एक गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न करती हैं। महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचनाओं पर पड़ने वाले इसके प्रभाव पर विशेष बल देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

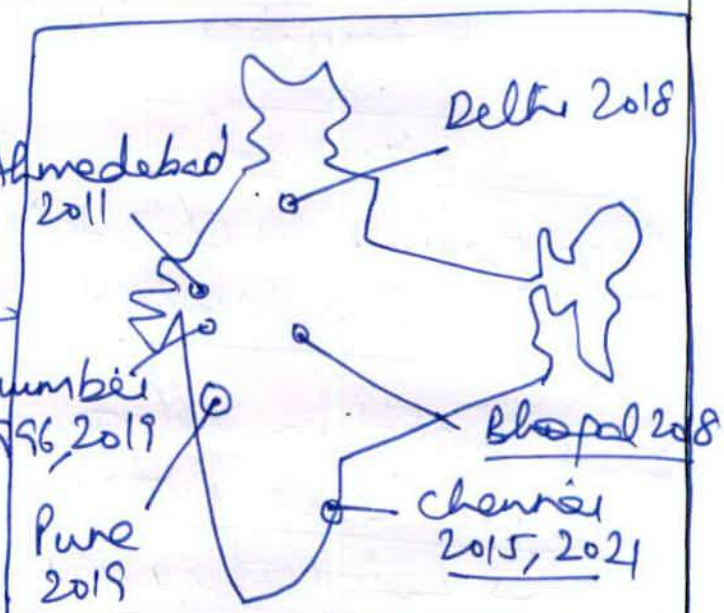
The frequent instances of urban flooding pose a severe risk to the urban ecosystem in India. Discuss with special emphasis on its impact on the critical infrastructure. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Urban flooding has been frequent in Indian Metro cities over the years.

Water levels are aggravated by 1.5-5 times due to choking to drains & Reduced Penetration



Urban flooding instances

Reasons
- wetland encroachment
- disregarding floodplain zonation
- concretisation.
- Incapacity of ULBs
- Erratic rains due to climate change

Severe Risk

(1) Threat of life to humans & Animals. eg More than 30 people died recently in Kullu flooding

(2) Habitat destruction for animals
(3) spread of viral and fungal diseases outbreaks
(4) halting of economic activities bringing economic slowdown
(5) social causes → Incidence of Poverty
→ unemployment
(6) Reduces ease of urban living

Impact on critical infrastructure

(1) inundation of critical infrastructure like financial hub buildings & complexes
(2) critical services like Banking, Education, health gets hampered
(3) dams overflooding coupled with mismanagement leads to flooding in countryside regions
eg Mismanagement of Reservoirs during 2018 Kerala floods
(4) collapse of bridges (recent case in Mumbai), submergence of

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

roads etc → (-)ve economic fallouts

(5) diverts financial resources of corporates to Urban flooding mitigation (govt's responsibility under NDMA)

→ increase of doing business

→ discourages investment & capital aquisition

Solutions

(1) improve weather Prediction Models. eg using Ensemble Prediction system

(2) capacity building of ULBs especially finance → drainage Management

(3) avoid wetland encroachment eg chennai Airport on Adyar floodplains wetlands

(4) creation of sponge cities & Soakage Pits

(5) impact based EWS using apps like C-FLOWS, I-FLOWS etc

(6) insurance for cattle, Human lives etc

These steps could help in achieving UN Mandated Sustainable cities & communities

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. रेत न केवल आर्थिक विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, बल्कि यह अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण पारितंत्र सेवाएं भी प्रदान करती है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में संधारणीय रेत खनन के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Sand is not only critical for economic development but also provides crucial ecosystem services. Elaborate. In this context, discuss the importance of sustainable sand mining in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sand is a minor mineral under MMDR, 1957 but it is of immense importance

(1) Critical for economic development

i) important for construction of building, houses etc.

ii) important component of glass and cement Industry

eg glass industry in Fesorpur provides vast employment opportunity.

iii) development of transport infrastructure

iv) important source of revenue for state governments

(2) Crucial ecosystem services

i) Regulation of River channels and bed bank topography

II) Provides replenishment to habitats & ecosystem

eg Kaziranga NP → Periodic flooding → increases forage yields & Benefits ecosystem

III) Recharge of agricultural soils

IV) important for water purification, especially preventing harmful leaching

Sustainable sand Mining

① Prevent revenue loss for administration due to illegal sand mining

eg In Haryana, recently Dy SP was killed by sand mafia

② Prevent habitat loss for river species like gangetic dolphins, gharials in Chambal.

③ Regulating & sustainable mining maintains channel stability

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

& Reduces chances of flooding

(4) Practices like levee forestry could be undertaken under Sustainable Mining. This can help in Ecosystem Restoration

(5) checking illegal Mining can also infuse technological efficiency in the Mining system.

~~the~~ → [Economic benefits]

Steps must therefore be taken by centre state coordination to check widespread illegal sand mining & improve the overall mining landscape of India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों के अनियंत्रित और असंतुलित विकास की चुनौती शहरी नियोजन और क्षमता में सुधारों को आवश्यक बनाती है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The challenge of unbridled and unbalanced growth of urban spaces in India necessitates reforms in urban planning and capacity. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has 32% of its population in urban areas which will increase to 40% by 2030. This, in the backdrop of challenges associated with urbanisation, requires reforms

Challenge of unbalanced growth

① Presence of slums along with high end residential complexes
eg JJ colony in Delhi
Dharavi in Mumbai

② Income inequality in urban areas due to low skilled migrant labour

③ unbalanced growth reflects in & leads to unequal energy footprints
→ bottom 50% → 12% CO_2
Top 10% → 47% CO_2

④ These ~~the~~ have led to challenges

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- like → congestion due to Traffic
  → high land rents & housing shortage
  → degraded quality - Air & water Pollution
    eg 23/30 most polluted cities in India
  → High urban poverty
  → urban crimes due to lack of social connect & Poverty

Reforms Needed

(#) Planning

(1) Landuse zoneation based on dedicated areas of Education, Industry, settlement could be tried

(2) Transit oriented development to Reduced Traffic congestion (Fig →)

(3) Reserving areas for further expansions of Migrants
eg. Chandigarh has areas reserved in south west for migrant induced expansion

(4) dedicated city wise plans need to be framed by removing adhocism in planning

(5) Region based Planning - counter - magnets could be developed to ↓ migrant influx in metro cities

eg NCR Planning
Alwar, Panipat Rohtak developed as counter magnets

(6) enforce energy efficiency guidelines

[Capacity]

(1) financial capacity of ULBs need to strengthened
eg using municipal bonds, more tax devolution & unlocking land value.

(2) housing capacity → developing Affordable Housing complexes
→ formalising tenancy segment

(3) HR capacity of ULB planners
eg use dedicated cadres of municipal workers like Maharastra & Karnataka.

(4) improving capacity of Public Transport to reduce congestion
eg use Guanghzou model of Transport

These reforms can boost India's ranking in Ease of living Index, currently 119 & 120 for Mumbai & Delhi

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. भारत में नारीवादी आंदोलनों में ऐतिहासिक रूप से समावेशिता का अभाव रहा है, जो प्रायः एक सीमित पाश्चात्य उच्च-वर्ग के मानस के भीतर विकसित होती रही है। समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Feminist movements in India have historically lacked inclusivity, often growing within a limited Western upper-class psyche. Critically discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Feminism arose in India even during colonial times with women forming an important component of Gandhian strategy

Indian Feminist Movements

- before 1947 → Bharat Stree Mahamandale
  → All India Women Congress
- After 1947 → Forum vs Rape (1970)
  → Anti Dowry Movement
  → Me too Movement
  → SHG Movement

Lack of inclusivity in these

(1) Most of the women came from upper echelons of society in terms of class & caste

(2) Rural women have largely been underrepresented

(3) often the issues discussed are not reflective of inclusivity
eg corporate wage gap movement doesnt reflect needs of tribal women

(4) concerns of large chunk like Maternal health, Anaemia etc remains unaddressed

(5) dominated by women - doesn't involve men & hence limited success

(6) women movements, therefore reflect western psyche in terms of issues, participants & mode of involvements

Not the case

(1) some movements like anti-dowry etc are all encompassing and reflect inclusivity

(2) some movements drew inspiration for Indian history - Hee of Nari shakti & not western class psyche

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Active women participation in issues like environmental movements in rural areas debunk this idea

(4) Proliferation of large scale NGOs catering to rural & tribal women needs

(5) SHG movement post 1990s eg SEWA movement and Kudumbshree Project were very successful in rural & lower caste women

(6) women representation after PRI reservation of 33% have increased their political & hence socio economic participation in movements

More efforts are required from CSO, NGOs & Govt to deal with emerging feminist issues like sexual harassment at workplace, cyber bullying etc

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 810341

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Manish

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
English

तारीख
Date
27/08/22

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre
Mukherjee Nagar

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

VISION IAS

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

VISION IAS

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISIONIAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची पर पुनर्विचार करने का समय आ गया है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that time has come to revisit the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution? Discuss with suitable arguments. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7th schedule of Indian constitution under Article 246 envisages legislative division of Powers among centre and states.

Time to Revisit

1. COVID 19 & increasing disasters has highlighted absence of entries - like Disaster Management
2. increasing centralising tendencies in legislations - eg Passage of farm bills
3. cater to newer entries due to tech. disruption like cyber security Hybrid wars.
4. adress states demand for greater autonomy
5. Revisiting will help in Promoting cooperative federalism & thus reduce friction.
6. certain areas like Health etc demands consistency in policy; Hence need to revisit.

[what can be the changes]

(1) Sarkaria & Punchi commission recomended Residuary Powers in concurrent list (Article 248)

(2) Rationalising of entries
- formation of expert committee that can suggest addition, removal of redundent entries and transfer.

(3) Reforms in powers of taxation could be done - eg Financially Prudent states could be given more freedom to levy tax
- calamity cess in Kerala

(4) centre 'must' consult states on concurrent list matters.

Last 7th schedule modification was done in 1978 under 44th constitutional Amendment. It is high time ~~of~~ an to revisit the ~~ste~~ schedule to ensure competative cooperative federalism

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. न्याय वितरण के लिए ऑनलाइन विवाद समाधान (ODR) तंत्र के लाभों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the advantages of online dispute resolution (ODR) mechanism for justice delivery, discuss the challenges associated with its effective implementation in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Online dispute resolution is is an alternative method of Dispute Resolution that leverages e-tech & online courts for conflict solving.

eg online mediation done in Singapore

[Advantages]

1. cheap and economical
2. reduces travel time - more convenient.
3. last mile connectivity - upholding Article 39(a) - equal legal aid
   - Presently ~50% SC cases are from north India
4. improve court efficiency & bring down pendancy - MoL&J data pegs it at 4.1 cr
5. Alternative Methods can boost social capital & improve contract enforcement.

(5) improves coordination among different agencies

eg Faster bail order transfer under FASTER Scheme

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges

→ digital divide
- Rural internet penetration at just 28%
- Male female gap.

→ absence of required infrastructure
- Power
- Hardware

→ absence of legal framework
eg what evidence are admissible?

→ Required technical training of judges.

→ cybersecurity threat due to low hardware indigenisation

→ online privacy concerns in the absence of Policy framework

Way forward → Govt need to bring dedicated legal framework along with capacity building of judges. e Court Mission mode Project, Proposed Judicial infrastructure committee etc are steps in right direction.

3. शक्तियों के संवैधानिक विभाजन के बावजूद, केंद्र-राज्य विवाद भारतीय लोकतंत्र की एक चिरस्थायी विशेषता रहे हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the constitutional division of powers, Centre-state disputes have been a perennial feature of Indian democracy. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian constitution according to KC wheare envisions federalism watered down to meet india's needs with centralising tendencies.

[Reasons for Perenial disputes]

① Questionable Position of Speaker

② centralising tendencies

eg issues like Passing of GST & compensation cess

frequent imposition of Presidents rule

③ Multi party system - Political conflict between national & state party

eg WB's refusal to implement PM-JAY scheme

④ legislative centralisation - more Powers to centres + Residuary Power under Article 248

⑤ tussle over control of All India service. eg IPS deputation issue

(6) centre using central machinery of agencies like CBI, ED, BST jurisdiction extended

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Constitutional division of Powers

- Article 246 — 7th Schedule
- Article 248 — Residuary Powers
- Executive Powers divided under Article 250

What can be done

(1) Strengthening + frequent meets of Interstate council (Article 263)

(2) Adhering to Sarkaria & Punchi commission Reccomendations
- → Residuary Power to states
- → Reforms in office of governor (SC in Nabam Rebia case)

(3) 7th Schedule Reforms

(4) Political capital of central Parties could also be utilised

(5) Fiscal federalism could be strengthened by - Fiscal council as advocated by NK Singh

These can usher a true form of constitutional democracy

4. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि लॉबिंग के लिए एक ढांचे को अंगीकृत करना भारत में सहभागी शासन और कारोबार सुगमता को सुदृढ़ करेगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that adopting a framework for lobbying will strengthen participative governance and ease of doing business in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Lobbying is a pressurising tactic that is employed by groups to convince govt to adhere to their demands.

eg done by corporate organisations for favourable policies

Positives of lobbying

① strengthening of corporate pressure groups which can help in policy inputs a lead to → Ease of doing business

② intimate govt about concerns at bottlenecks about unease

③ accountability of govt wrt. laws & policies could be upheld

eg farm laws → lobbying → withdrawal of bills

(4) involve more people in policy formulation

Diverse opinion → Better Policy framework

These will require lesser mid course correction

Concerns with lobbying

(1) issue of corporate politics nexus

(2) undermine independence of government as policies will be influence by their interests.

(3) No prior expertise with Indian corporates about it.

A more consultative approach based on evaluation of global best practices should be undertaken

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. सरकारी अनुप्रयोगों के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रोपराइटरी (निजी स्वामित्व और नियंत्रण वाली) प्रौद्योगिकी के बजाय ओपन स्रोत प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहित करने के बावजूद, फ्री एंड ओपन सोर्स सॉफ़्टवेयर (FOSS) और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों की वास्तविक क्षमता का दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the government encouraging open source instead of proprietary technology for government applications, the true potential of Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) and digital platforms remains unrealized. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Open Sourcing means that govt services and data are integrated & remains accessible to all, albeit with safeguards eg e-Marketplace model based on open sourcing

Reasons for underutilised FOSS Potential

1. Technological backwardness of MSMEs, Population at large etc.
2. Digital - Rural Urban, caste & gender divide
3. infrastructural challenges
   - electricity issues
   - gadgets issues etc

(4) cybersecurity & Privacy concerns

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

[What can be done]

(1) gadget & equipment indegenisation as envisaged in Draft data centre Policy 2021.

(2) offering hybrid service - both offline & online options

(3) data localisation norms - Hasten Passage of Data Protection Bill

(4) cyber hygeine & Privacy laws

These can help realise the true potential of FOSS & usher digital economy

6. एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा-वाल्व के रूप में, गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) प्रमुख साधन हो सकते हैं जिनके माध्यम से समुदाय अपनी चिंताओं को व्यक्त करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As a social safety-valve, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) can be the principal vehicles through which communities voice their concerns. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NGOs are non profit organisations that aim to further societal welfare by community participation.

eg Kailash Satyarthi's Bachpan Bachao Andolan

[How can NGOs Help]

(1) can act as pressure groups to mould policy decisions

eg led to passage of Lokpal Act

(2) strengthen democracy by holding govt accountable

eg works of ADR

(3) uphold citizens' Right - Right to safe environment after PIL by NGOs in MC Mehta case

(4) ~~to~~ financial empowerment through SHG formation - this increases their voice & bargaining power

(5) fill the funding & governance gap. eg important role in cyclone management in Odisha

However these NGOs face various issues

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1. Lower funding after FCRAct 2021 ban on Regranting
2. foreign meddling - undermine 2/3% of GDP as per IB
3. 20% limit on admin expenses reduces ability to hire Quality staff
4. Mandatory ~~bank~~ account in SBI delhi - ↑ compliance cost

Other issues

- tech backwardness
- Aadhar compliance
- Lower Economies of Scale

Way forward

1. finance through social stock exchange
2. ease Regulatory regime by repealing 2021 FCRA Amendment
3. Handholding by govt in East & North East as >60% in South & North
4. Tech upgradation drives

NGOs can act a strong Pressure groups & can help achieve constitutionally mandated objectives

7. अपने रोगी केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के लिए सराहे जाने के बावजूद, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल अधिनियम, 2017 का कार्यान्वयन सुस्त है और विभिन्न मुद्दों से घिरा हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being lauded for its patient centric approach, the implementation of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, remains sluggish and mired with various issues. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mental Heathcare Act 2017 aims to develop Mental healthcare infrastructure, bridge human & financial resource gap.

[Progress sluggish & issues]

① awareness about presence of Act is low.

② stigma associated with mental health.

③ scarcity of professional psychiatrists. only 9000 for 1.3 billion population

④ growing patient load due to urbanisation & corporate induced stress eg high rates of suicides in Kerala Noted

⑤ inadequate focus on mental health in hospitals etc

[What can be done?]

(1) Removing stigma by open talks from begining - at schools homes and colleges

(2) CSOs, NGOs, PRI could be used for awareness generation about mental health

(3) mainstream psychology & psychatry as a course in college & career for students

(4) Potential of hi-tech and telemedicine could be utilised
- online counselling

Govt's initiatives like NIMHANS, Minding our Minds etc are steps in right direction. More steps with intensified will need to be taken to ensure good mental health

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक शहरी रोजगार गारंटी योजना तैयार करने का समय आ गया है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that time has come to formulate an Urban Employment Guarantee scheme at the national level? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Currently, India has ~~rural~~ employment guarantee for Rural Areas only, under MGNREGA, 2005

- → 100 days employment
- → unemployment allowance
- → 33% women

[Need for Urban Guarantee]

1. can prevent incidence of urban poverty
2. 90% informal workers – This can prevent them vs shocks like COVID 19
3. improve consumption levels will give impetus to consumer industry.
4. Prevent urban crimes associated with poverty & need for survival
5. durable urban assets just like MNREGA.

[Concerns]

(1) large burden on Public finance already high debt : GDP @ 88%

(2) Question over what kind of jobs ?

(3) Question over acceptability as urban unemployed are mainly semiskilled / skilled
- Acceptance of menial jobs

(4) Inflationary concerns

(5) Might attract more migrants → (Resource Pressure)

~~Recent~~

Recently, Rajasthan govt has mooted the idea of such scheme. This could be a good Pilot study based on whose findings, desired course correction could be made. This could ensure social security for urban workers

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

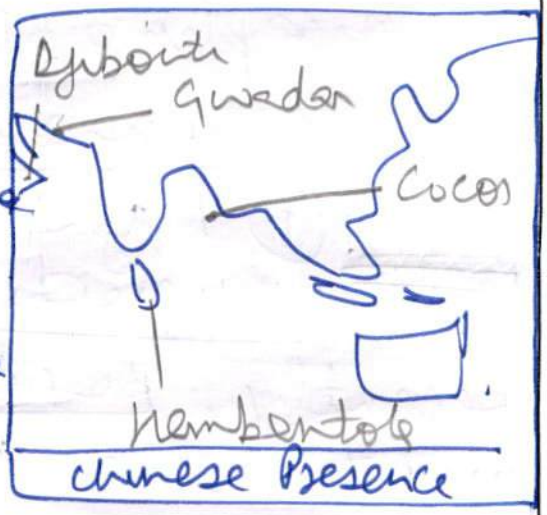
9. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत की सामरिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बिम्सटेक की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the relevance of BIMSTEC as a regional organisation to fulfil India's strategic aspirations in the Indian Ocean Region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

BIMSTEC ~~is~~ according to its charter is a regional (not subregional) organisation aimed at economic & strategic cooperation among BoB littoral states

[Significance] & [Relevance]



(1) Key to undermine chinese Power Projection in the region (Pg →)

(2) Key to India's Act east Policy

(3) Redundent SAARC - BIMSTEC can act as economic lifeboat to ensure security & Growth for All in Region

(4) can safeguard indias North east from insurgency & develop it. If effective sunrise for insurgency

of IMT highway for development

(5) Regional leadership will pave way for larger permanent member leadership

(6) BIMSTEC Region → developing vast potential for Indian private sector investments and markets

(7) Littoral states { Bangladesh, Myanmar, Srilanka } help safeguard SLOCs – 70% trade by volume

[Concerns with BIMSTEC]

- India's Big Brotherly Attitude
- only 5 summit meets, lack of will
- delay in project completion
- Chinese dependency of members

Key to Indian foreign policy, as mentioned by PM Modi in Shangri la dialogue would be to circumvent power rivalries. Focus should rather be on issue based minilaterals

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. वर्तमान समय में अपने निकटतम पड़ोसियों के साथ अपने संबंधों के संदर्भ में भारत के लिए गुजराल सिद्धांत की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the relevance of the Gujral Doctrine for India with regard to its relations with its immediate neighbours in the present times. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Gujral Doctrine is based on strengthening relations with neighbourhood countries & based on Principles of mutual benefit, Non involvement in internal affairs etc

Relevance

(1) can secure Indian Presence in the Region & undermine growing chinese influence
eg recent issues with Nepal & Maldives

(2) strengthen India's role as net Security Provider & First responder

(3) Economic benefits - Intra Regional trade - SAARC = <5%
ASEAN = 35%
EU = 60%

Regional integration can help in this leveraging

(4) secure India's commercial interests in neighbouring countries

- Bangladesh — eg Roppur Power Plant
- Srilanka — eg Mattala Terminal
- Maldives — eg Greater Male Project

(5) Help in securing SLOCs and threats like Piracy & IUU fishing

(6) adressing similar concerns that south Asia face will be easy. These are → [climatic emergency]

- [Radicalisation]
- [Terrorism]

Adressing chinese hegemony, big brother Perception & delay of projects should be the way forward. This can be done by SAARC Revival & leveraging soft Power

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में "संसद के अधिकारियों" की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनके निष्पक्ष कामकाज के लिए संवैधानिक और वैधानिक प्रावधानों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlight the pivotal role of the "Officers of Parliament" in the Indian Parliamentary system. Also, discuss the constitutional and statutory provisions for their impartial functioning. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

officers of Parliament include speaker, deputy speaker & other presiding officers of the 2 houses. They play Pivotal role in democratic functioning

① Maintains decorum on the floor of house:
eg recent suspension of 10 MPs for nuisence creation in house

② suspension of house in the absence of Quorum

③ implementation of Anti defection law under 7th Schedule
→ Prevents defection & upholds Parliementary democracy

④ enforcement of Parliementary Privileges under Article 105
eg No arrest without their

Permission

(5) safeguard parliamentary secrecy by conducting Secret Sitting (on request of leader of House)

(6) Appointment of Parliamentary committee + himself a member of Business Advisory & Rules committee

This ensures

- Financial Prudence (PAC)
- Ethical Conduct (Ethics committee)
- Scrutiny of Bills by Department committees

Upholding Representative westminster democracy

Provisions

(1) Article 93 recognises role of speaker and deputy speaker as the Presiding officers of the houses

(2) Article 105 grants power relating to collective Privileges of the house

(3) Powers of casting vote is given

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Prevents biases & secures impartiality

(4) security of tenure - can only be removed be effective majority + Both houses

(5) Exempt from Anti defection law - can resign from Party.

(6) decision not subject to judicial Review

(7) under officers of Parliament Act, their salaries & allowances are not votable & are charged on consolidated fund of India.

Present vacancy of office of deputy speaker undermines their constitutional role. Hence, Govt. must promptly fill the constitutional office to serve the above mentioned functions

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. वित्त आयोग भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को संतुलित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संदर्भ में, 15वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Finance Commission plays a crucial role in balancing fiscal federalism in India. In this context, examine the recommendations given by the 15th Finance Commission. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 280 of the constitution empowers the President to elect a finance commission every 5 years. 15th FC was headed by NK Singh

Crucial Role

1. decides allocation & devolution of funds between centre & states
2. decentralised fiscal federalism by devolution to local bodies
3. Neutral constitutional office - Hence free from centralising tendencies
4. incentivises states by performance based criteria.
5. caters to assymmetric form of federalism. eg 5th FC seccom ended creation of special category status for states

Recommendations

1. vertical devolution to be kept at 41% (42 → 41; 1% for J&K)
2. 3 criteria

Performance based	Need based	Equity based
- demography performance - Tax effort	- Population - Forest cover	income distance

3. creation of Non lapsable defence fund
4. fund for incubation of new cities
5. Disaster management fund to be established
6. increased grants for LSG govts

Evaluation

1. Recommendations of 41% devolution will strengthen states finances & ensure sound financial base.
2. will incentivise states to increase Tax base (Tax effort) & improve overall Tax : GDP ratio

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) will also adress growing TFR challenges in Northern states of TFR above 2.5 in UP & Bihar

(4) Modern urbanisation problems like - urban flooding will be better dealt with by fund for cities & disaster management

(5) Terms of Reference had defence reforms. Thus, creation of defence funds will strengthen defence Production & Aquisition - Achieve 2X exports by 2025 target of defence ministry

(6) Further, FC also called for creation of fiscal council. This will strengthen fiscal federalism

Additionally, NK Singh has also called for reforms in electoral system of freebies - Passport to fiscal disaster. NITI Aayog & Kelkar taskforce has called for Permanency of FC for Policy Regularity

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि क्या आदर्श आचार संहिता को वैधानिक समर्थन प्रदान करना भारत में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचनों में योगदान करेगा। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Critically assess whether according statutory backing to the Model Code of Conduct will contribute towards free and fair elections in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Model Code of conduct (MCC) is a set of guidelines by Election Commission to be followed from the date of announcement of Poll dates. It aims to secure free and fair elections.

How statutory backing will help

(1) Statutory backing will act as a deterrent & reduce the incidence of violation of MCC in the first place

(2) Public can approach judiciary for MCC violation.

(3) Powers will be accorded to ECI to try violators of refer the case (suggested by Vohra committee)

(4) Reduce incidences of Hate Speech

communal and caste appeals

(5) Prevent criminalisation of Politics - which SC in PUCL, 2013 called extremely lamentable & disastrous situation.

(6) enforcement of MCC with media & social media will prevent their alleged involvement in elections eg Cambridge Analytica case

However it can't be a sing clear non, other areas of Political reform still remains unadressed; These include →

(1) election funding

- No limit on Party expenditure
- opaqueness in electoral bonds

(2) ~~o~~ won't adress the manpower & capacity constraints with ECI to enforce MCC.

(3) Behavioural changes with Public

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

eg Voting on communal lines is common, as highlighted by CSDS survey - 2X chances of criminals to win.

(4) issues like Proliferation of numerous parties, Section 8(i) of RPA, 1951 will remain adressed

Hence, Statutory backing to ~~MAA~~ MCC should be accompanied with the following reforms

- Funding → capping party funds
  - → State funding
  - → SY Qureshi called for National Electoral Funds
- Party → Power to deregister Party
  - → Political Parties under RTI
  - → intra Party democracy.
- Voter awareness - through SVEEP and Chunav Pathshala.
- Additional Powers like verifying winners affidavits, regulate social media

list of Reforms by Terekhunde & Vohra committee should be implemented

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. डिजिटल क्रांति के कारण बाजार में आए व्यवधान ने डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था में निष्पक्ष प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नवीकृत फोकस और परिप्रेक्ष्य को आवश्यक बना दिया है। इस आलोक में, भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) में सुधार की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The market disruption caused by digital revolution warrants renewed focus and perspective to ensure fair competition in the digital economy. In this light, discuss the need to revamp the Competition Commission of India (CCI). (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to data, India is home of 35% of market of digital giants like google, facebook and amazon. Thus need arise for their efficient regulation based on fair market, state control balanced by laissez faire

[Need to Revamp CCI]

(1) Anti trust cases filed against companies in west & also starting India

(2) Predatory Pricing & Race to the bottom eg very high discount during big billion days

(3) giants like Amazon, flipkart with anti competitive Policies presenting

threat to local shops & informal economies

(4) Prevent user interest by preventing monopolies

eg elimination of many companies from Telecom has raised concerns about Jio monopoly from current oligopoly

(5) Prevent economic losses (est 10 billion $) associated with Base Erosion and Profit shifting

(6) ensure effiuent control over user data - those companies often steal & share data by decieved consent

Therfore the existing challenges in CCI need to be adressed to serve above functions

Suggestions - (1) digitisation & tech upgradation in CCI to ensure tiner check on digital firms

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) additional powers in financial segments could be devolved

(3) CCI is lying redundant, marred by human resource shortage. This need to be taken care of by strengthening CCI cadre

(4) independent review of its functioning must be taken by expert committee & required reforms could be institutionalised based on its recomendations

(5) legislative reforms based on Industry 4.0 challenges.

India's transition in 1991 from Autarky to free market economy is based on free market competition (in place of MRTP). The CCI must be strengthened for further economic growth

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. भारत में एक प्रभावी व्हिसल-ब्लोइंग तंत्र और साथ ही यह सुनिश्चित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है कि सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में व्हिसल-ब्लोअर्स की सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक सुरक्षा उपाय किए जाएं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There is an urgent need for effective whistle-blowing mechanisms and ensuring that necessary safeguards for the protection of whistle-blowers are established in both public and private spheres in India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

whistle blowing is the act of drawing Public / organisational attention to wrongdoing by organisation or employees. whistle blowers (Protection) Act, 2011 regulates it in India

Need

(1) widespread corruption in the society

(2) Prevent unethical Practices in fields like medical science etc.

(3) Preventing organisational wrongdoing eg highlighted by SC in Police in Prakash Singh case

(4) Prevent economic interests of country by whistleblowing in corporate sector

eg Scams like Satyam Scandal OR Harshed Mehta Scam could be Prevented (SEBI guidelines)

However, whistleblowing in India suffers from serious concerns

(1) Threat of life to whistleblowers eg Satyendra Dubey in golden Quad Project

(2) absence of witness Protection scheme.

(3) No dedicated law for safeguarding private whistle blowers.

(4) shaming by colleagues and fellow workers

(5) discouraged due to fines & penalties vs frivolous complaints

(6) delay in operationalising of 2011 whistleblowing Act

(7) overemphasis given on organisational loyalty over ethics hinders whistleblowing

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(8) delay in court rulings due to pendency ↑ risk in the absence of witness protection

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

These need to be dealt with by

(1) financial reward to whistle-blowers to encourage them
(2) adequate safeguards to prevent disclosure of identity.
(3) compensation to victims of harrasment & torture.
(4) organisational orientation session about whistleblowing and associated legal provisions

→ will prevent wrongdoers from doing

→ will encourage whistleblowers to come forward

These reforms if institutionalised can ensure social justice based on good public-private governance. Its high time we reward the courage of the whistle blowers

16. भारत में सहकारी समितियों के खराब प्रदर्शन के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इनकी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
State the reasons behind the poor performance of cooperatives in India. Also, discuss the reforms undertaken by the government to overcome the shortcomings. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Cooperatives ~~were~~ play important part in social cohesion and economic upliftment of marginal sections, forming the backbone of Rural economy
eg Anand cooperative transformed farmer landscape of Gujrat

Reasons for Poor Performance

1. Absence of ~~Poo~~ democratic functioning - delays in elections
2. Meddling by Politicians and local strongmen
3. lower economies of scale as most are single purpose cooperatives
4. internal Quarrels & rivalries especially among farm cooperatives
5. skewed regional Penetration - dominant in west and South India only.

(6) Technological backwardness
eg Tech backwardness → Not able to utilise e-commerce markets → hundered growth

(7) credit shortage - due to NBFC crisis & demonetisation

(8) HR Quality and staffing issue → low efficiency and Productivity
eg corruption highlighted by RBI in cooperative Banks

Steps taken by Government

(1) constitutional status under 97th Amendment, 2011
- inserted Part titled 'cooperatives'
- FR to establish cooperatives under 19.
- Directive Principle

(2) RBI tightened its regulation under Banking License Frame work to regulate cooperative banks

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) establishment of Ministry of cooperation
↳ Policy framework for cooperatives
↳ regulate functioning
↳ incorporation & winding up of cooperatives

(4) Judiciary struck down 97th CAA, 2011 as 'cooperative' is part of state list

(5) increasing liquidity in cooperatives & MSME through Quick loans

Further suggestions
→ state cooperative electoral board could be established for safe & timely elections
→ Govt. sponsered tech infusion drive for them

These steps can ensure the replication of Anand Pattern in fisheries, Agriculture & other sectors & help us achieve socialistic DPSP - Reduce inequalities & Gandhian DPSPs of promoting cottage industries

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी मॉडल का यदि उचित तरीके से दोहन किया जाए, तो इसमें भारत की स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली में विद्यमान अंतराल को पाटने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Public-Private Partnership model, if harnessed properly, has the potential to bridge the gaps in India's healthcare system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian healthcare system is characterised by many challenges like (gepi)

- doctors' shortage — 1:1400 vs WHO mandated 1:1000
- infrast structure shortage — eg only 30% PHC in rural areas
- unaccountable nature — eg Gorakhpur Tragedy

How can Private Sector Help

1. Reduce the finance gap — Presently just 1.5% of economy vs National Health Policy, 2017 target of 3.0%
2. corporate Model of Health care ensures increased accountability
3. Research & Development can bring new state of art tech & infuse efficiency

eg newer technologies for cancer treatment through tech transfer

(4) bridge the infrastructural bottlenecks, especially in secondary health care system

However, by default (in the absence of state action) there are concerns wrt. Private health care :-

(1) based on market forces
- will relocate to profit making urban centres

(2) can disregard specific concerns of communities like Tribal communities, Transgenders etc.

(3) costly and opaqueness in funding + illiteracy ⇒ could be disastrous

(4) unethical practices
↳ recent selling of wombs in chennai & violation of Hippocratic oath.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Therefore Private sector need to be partnered with Public agency & harnessed Properly

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

This can be done by

① harnessing funding, R&D, and infrastructure Potential of Private; whereas govt can control Management and Pricing

② innovative models like BOT Annuity & EPC Models could be tried.

③ Regular visits & interaction of Medical Ethics board should be done to PPP hospitals

④ Australia has Provisions for Hard postings in health. Same could be replicated for Hospitals in Rural & Tribal areas by giving Tax incentives, grants etc

These steps if Properly taken could usher new democratic healthcare system & help achieve SDG 3 on Health.

18. यद्यपि नई शिक्षा नीति अपने साथ एक प्रशंसनीय दृष्टिकोण लेकर आई है, इसकी सफलता सरकार की अन्य नीतिगत पहलों के साथ प्रभावी ढंग से एकीकृत होने की इसकी क्षमता पर निर्भर करेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Although the New Education Policy brings with itself a commendable vision, its success will depend on its ability to effectively integrate with the government's other policy initiatives. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Based on recomendations of Kasturirangan committee the NEP envisions to achieve 100% learning outcomes

[commendable vision]

1. Increase Education expenditure to 6% of GDP (current <3%)
2. Pre Primary curriculum
3. Improve learning outcomes by mother tongue
4. focus on vocational learning
5. Higher Education reforms
   ↳ establish Higher Education Regulatory Institution
6. Reforms in teachers education
7. flexibility in curriculum - more combination options

These however need to be integrated with other Policy initiatives.

(1) it is imported that Private Participation is ensured (Govt's increasing focus) to achieve the target of 6% expenditure
eg Recently Hon'ble PM Modi asked Private to come forward & do their bit

(2) for teacher training to be a success, the vision needs to integrated with other reforms like NISTHA etc

(3) Focus on Vocational learning must be complemented by
- Skill India Mission
- Reskilling Revolution by WB
- PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana
to improve labour force Participation (PLFS-I = 40%) & employability (Indian Skills Report - @ 46%) otherwise, dropouts may ↑ for low skill jobs

(4) Provision for Gender inclusion funds will need support from

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

• budgetary allocation (under Gender budgeting) & behavioural change to ↑ Girls enrolment by schemes like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

(5) Foundational literacy & Numeracy must be coupled with other reforms like Anganwadis & Balwatikas

(6) Provision for Preprimary Education won't be a success if under-5 Mortality & undernutrition is not adressed. PM Cumen, POSHAN PDS etc need to be strengthened

(7) Poverty leads to ↑ drop outs (to increase hands to work). Thus urban MGNREGA, social security nets should be amplified

(8) flexibility must be ~~be~~ coupled with IoEs to ensure STEM quality education

These reforms can transform India into a knowledge based economy

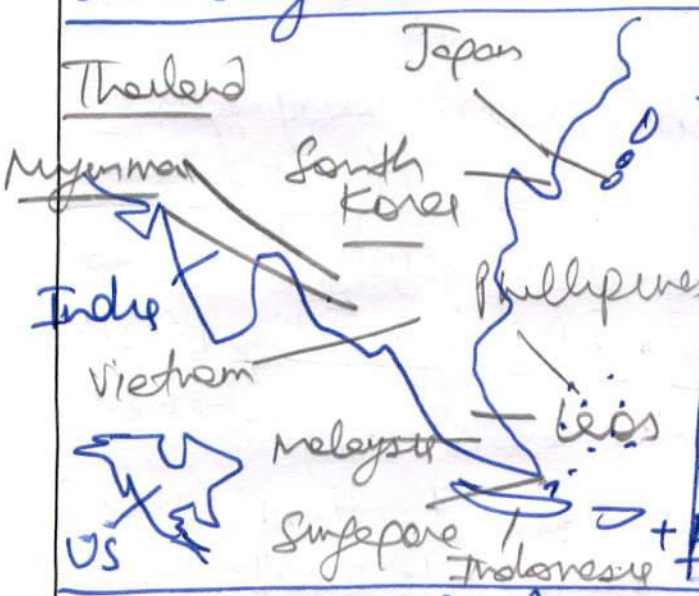
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. इंडो-पैसिफिक इकोनॉमिक फ्रेमवर्क फॉर प्रॉस्पेरिटी (IPEF) हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र को वैश्विक आर्थिक विकास का इंजन बनाने की सामूहिक इच्छा से उत्पन्न हुआ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) is born from a collective desire to make the Indo-Pacific region an engine of global economic growth. Comment. Also, discuss India's concerns in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

IPEF is a US led economic grouping that aims to intensify economic cooperation in the region. It is not a Trade Agreement



Pillars
- Fair Economy
- Clean Economy
- Equitable economy
- Coordination economy

Members & Principles of IPEF

Born out of a collective desire

① born out of a collective desire to ensure resilience of supply chains, especially after COVID supply shocks

(2) Harness mutual complementarities of the Region → Dairy
→ low end Manufacturing
→ US's technologies

(3) circumvent chinese RCEP & other opaque economic blocks

(4) IPEF visions to strengthen mutual capacities of manufacturing by involvement, dialogues & tech transfer.

However, the desire & its success remains succeptible due to following challenges

(1) short of countering china as No direct benefits are involved unlike BRI of china.

(2) multiplicity of frameworks as it overlaps with Blue dot Network & Build back better (Now PGII)

(3) absence of dispute settlement system

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) concerns of members pertaining to it seeking only US's interest

(5) outside WTO's frameworks & Protection (Not a Trade Agreement)

(6) lack of coherently defined agenda

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Concerns by India

(1) might be forced by US to concede moratorium on electronics

(2) might antagonise China & lead to clashes along LAC.

(3) discussions about labour & environmental standards - India has not been keen about.

(4) No direct trade benefit → might not be as beneficial as RCEP for India

(5) Perception of US hegemony, also a concern of India

Although numerous opportunities, its success will depend upon America's wish to sideline vested interests

20. विस्तृत होते डिजिटल स्पेस और नई एवं उभरती सामरिक प्रौद्योगिकियों की जटिलताओं के बीच भारत को अपनी तकनीकी-कूटनीति (टेक्नो-डिप्लोमेसी) को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs to identify the priority areas to further its techno-diplomacy amidst the complexities of expanding digital space and New and Emerging Strategic Technologies. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ministry of External Affairs had established new and Emerging Strategic technologies (NEST) division thus highlighting the role of tech in diplomacy.

Need to indentify Priorities

1. Bring consistency in diplomacy for long term
2. safeguard national interests
   eg issue of data sovereignty at oscar tech
3. Prevent hostilities from neighbours like Pak & china
   eg Attack on critical infrastructure
4. develop and strengthen its own security & offensive tech capabilities.

Priority areas could be

(1) data sovereignty & localisation

(2) equipment indigenisation especially defence & telecome (as envisaged in Draft Data Centre Policy 2021)

(3) diversify sources & interchange in technologies - to ensure strategic autonomy

eg sole dependence on Russia in arms like 20 years ago could have jeopardised sovereignty amidst Russo-Ukraine war

(4) utilising tech for emerging challenges

governance

climate change
↳ sequestration etc.

However complexities in tech and geopolitics can hinder this vision because of following challenges :-

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(1) localisation of key critical minerals eg lithium dependence on china, Aus & South America

(2) differential development of tech → west = more advanced

(3) conflicting interests with developed world

eg Japan India tussle on Osaka Track

(4) Technologies is investment intensive

eg limited capabilities in space segment & warfare.

Hence addressing, financial, diplomatic and other challenges will be key for technological transformation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

EAL

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 810341

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Menish

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
English

तारीख
Date
28/08/22

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre
Mukherjee Nagar

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature
28/8/22

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

VISION IAS

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

VISION IAS

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISION IAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. राजकोषीय नीति आय असमानता को कम करने के साथ-साथ सबसे निर्धन और अभावग्रस्त लोगों को देश की विकास यात्रा का हिस्सा बनाने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन हो सकती है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Fiscal policy can be a key tool to reduce income inequality as well as make the poorest and the downtrodden a part of the country's growth story. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Fiscal Policy refers to the receipt and expenditure of government finances

[Fiscal Policy]
- Revenue
  - Tax
  - Non Tax
- Expenditure
  - Capital
  - Revenue

[Tool to Reduce income equality]

① by the way of Progressive Taxation
eg 30% income tax on 30 lakh + incomes, exemptions below 5 lakh reduces income equalities

② cesses & surcharges - reduce net income of elites & heves & redistribute it to the poor.
eg. GST cess levied on luxury goods

③ welfare Schemes -

→ improving rural & poor incomes by employment guarantee
eg MGNREGA

→ increases net disposable income by schemes like - PM Kisan and Odisha's Kalia Scheme

→ Reduces out of Pocket expenditure by schemes like Ayushman Bharat - Prevent slipping into poverty.

(4) infrastructure development - by schemes like PM - Gram Sadak Yojana. Infrastructure has a multiplier factor of 2.45.

Constraints → Revenue > capex (multiplier of 0.99)

→ limited fiscal capacity of states → balance sheets poor as per RBI Bulletin

→ leakages in schemes - 48% PDS leakage (Shanta K committee)

→ Not in sync with monetary Policies. eg freebies

These challenges must be adressed to ↓ gini coeff. from 47%.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. भूमि अभिलेखों का डिजिटलीकरण करना भूमि सुधार सुनिश्चित करने के साथ-साथ भारतीय न्यायपालिका पर बोझ को कम करने में भी काफी सहायक होगा। विस्तारपूर्वक समझाइए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digitizing land records will go a long way in ensuring land reforms as well as lessening the burden on the Indian Judiciary. Elaborate. Also, state the measures taken in this context. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए Candidates must not write on this margin

Land reforms remain an unresolved agenda even after 75 years of independence. Digitising can help in ensuring → land reforms
→ ↓ Judiciary Burden

How

1. Digitisation will reduce Ancestral land conflicts that put pressure on judiciary
2. Tenancy issues will be dealt with which forms a fair share of cases
3. can help in securing Tenancy Rights → security of Tenure
→ Provision of institutional services eg Kisan Credit cards
4. can help in other areas like → land consolidation
→ acquisition by land Pooling

(5) easier availability of institutional credit

Non farm land
eg Swamitva land record for sent or credit

Farm land
- land could be leased or used as collateral

(6) boost cooperative farming due to ↓ fear of loosing land

[measures]

(1) SWAMITVA Scheme for Abadi areas

(2) DILRMP Project for digitisation of Rural lands

(3) Bhoomi Project by Karnataka govt.

(4) Bhudar Project - Maharastra

Additionally, Emerging technologies like Blockchain could be used for securing land records. This could usher credit infusion and associated investments in agro-economy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. ऐसा भी कहा जाता है कि अधिकांशतः नॉन-मेरिट सब्सिडी के लिए निधि (फंड) उपलब्ध कराने वाली प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति, भारत में कुछ राज्यों को गंभीर राजकोषीय संकट के कगार पर धकेल रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में सब्सिडी व्यवस्था को युक्तिसंगत बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It has been pointed out that competitive politics to find mostly non-merit subsidies is pushing a few states in India to the brink of a deep fiscal crisis. In this context, discuss the need to rationalise the subsidy regime in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

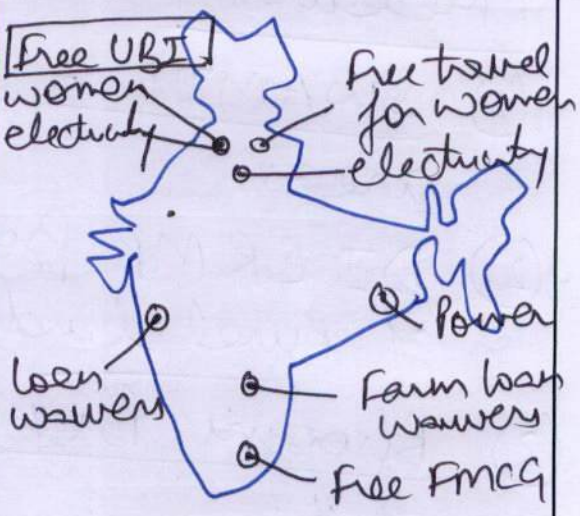
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए। Candidates must not write on this margin

Supreme court, PM Modi and NK Singh has recently highlighted the ills of 'Revdi culture' or competitive freebies.

→ Rajsthan's debt to GDP ratio = 53%

→ Kerala = 40%
WBS = 39%

→ 63% of ~~Kar~~ Telangana Funds for welfare subsidies



→ Fiscal deficit of Rajsthan > 5%

Freebies & Poor financial state of states (RBI bulletin

Need to Rationalise

① NK Singh called them Passport to fiscal disaster

② Risk of National & subnational bankruptcies

③ distorted govt's priorities

Revenue multiplier 0.99 X | Capex multiplier 2.45 X

↳ freebies lead to this

④ laziness & conspicuous consumption.

⑤ increases fiscal deficit & poor credit ratings → [lower investments]

⑥ ↑ govt borrowing and leads to [crowding out effect]

Therefore, we must rationalise these

① Priority to merit based & DPSP based freebies eg Health etc

② Independent audit of welfare subsidies

③ Powers to EC to deal with these as said by SC in Subramanian case

④ fiscal federalism by Inter state & fiscal council.

These can strengthen the overall health of state finances & prevent macroeconomic instability

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. सूक्ष्म-सिंचाई में कृषि को एक लाभदायक और टिकाऊ उद्यम में परिवर्तित करने की वृहद् क्षमता है। दिए गए कथन की प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Micro-irrigation has tremendous potential in transforming farming into a profitable and sustainable venture. Discuss the given statement in the context of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए*
Candidates must not write on this margin

Microirrigation systems are field application systems with targetted application of water directly at the roots.

Transforming agriculture

① Sustainability

i) Prevent water wastage
eg wells / canal efficiency < 60%
due to seepage / evaporative losses
drips / sprinklers > 95%

ii) Prevent virtual export of water

iii) Prevent over irrigation associated issues

Soil salinisation
eg observed in Rah formation of Sirhind canal command area

declining GW Table
eg districts like Sangrur falling at 1m/year

Desertification
witnessed in South west Haryana

(2) Economic / Profitability

1) Reduce cost of cultivation
→ ↓ electricity usage
→ ↓ water usage

2) improved soil health will boost Productivity → [sustainable farming]

3) Micrigation development will boost agri startups → [Technological infusion in agriculture]

PMKSY aims to develop drip and sprinkler system under the ambits of
(1) more crop per drop + water use efficiency
(2) Har Khet ko Pani
↳ ↓ rainfed areas

However for micro irrigation to develop, these challenges need to be tackled

- free power or push button irrigation
- water intensive crops in dry areas
- Not scale Neutral – bias vs small farmers

Mukim Shah's Water Policy 2022 also aims to develop microirrigation through Pressurized drip & SCADA System

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

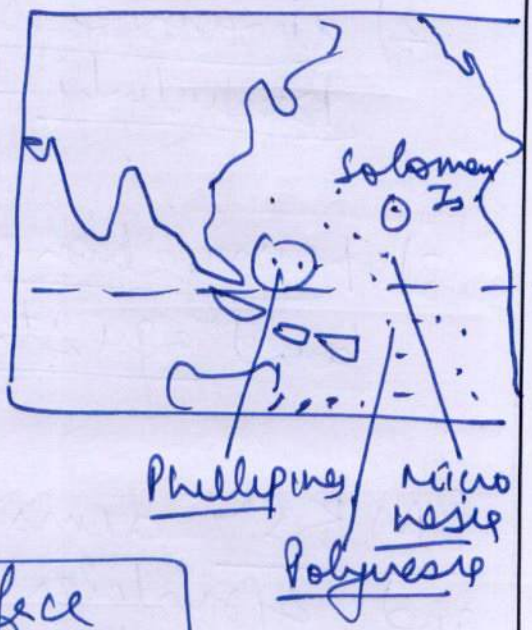
5. भारत के विशाल संसाधनों और तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता को देखते हुए, यह जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव से निपटने में प्रशांत महासागर के लघु विकासशील द्वीपीय देशों (PSIDS) की सहायता करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Given its vast resources and technical expertise, India can play a key role in assisting the Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) in dealing with the impact of climate change. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए। Candidates must not write on this margin

Pacific SIDS are group of Islands in Southern Pacific most vulnerable to climate change

eg Solomon Is



Challenges they face due to climate change

1. sea level rise & submergence of states like Tuvalu
2. Major share of population living in coastal areas
3. Economies dependent on Nature based Activities like fishing
4. disproportionate burden
   - contribute < 1% GHG
5. scarce availability of climate finance.

[How can India help]

(1) India's similarity of economy & its experience in climate smart Agri under NMSA can help.

(2) Provide credit & finance using - state aids, private & joint development

(3) help in building opinion on climate refugee issue

(4) diversify economies to services - area where India has expertise

(5) could help them economically be leveraging their locational advantage - space industry could develop because of ideal location for satellite tracking

challenge ~~zero~~ of chinese presence (second Pact with Solomon) must be dealt with multistakeholder ministerials like AOSIS etc

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. हालिया "पंचायती राज मंत्रालय की आपदा प्रबंधन योजना (DMP-MoPR)" का उद्देश्य जमीनी स्तर पर आपदा प्रत्यास्थता विकसित करना है। इस संदर्भ में, इस योजना के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी तर्क की विवेचना कीजिए और इसके प्रमुख घटकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent "Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (DMP–MoPR)" aims to develop disaster resilience at the grassroots level. In this context, discuss the rationale behind the formulation of the Plan and highlight its key components. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

MoPR has prepared DM Plan to ensure grassroot level empowerment & democratic decentralisation

Rationale

(1) local population knows the local challenges better

(2) could give representation of deprived sections - Women, Dalits, Tribals etc

(3) can help in addressing associated issues like Post disaster Rehabilitation.

(4) Decentralised operations lead to better dissemination of early warning systems

(5) could integrate local goals with ~~sub~~ National DM objectives under DMA, 2005 - localisation of SDGs

Components

1. upholds the role of Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayats in Plan formulation
2. community Participation through NGOs, CSOs etc.
3. Mock drills, do's & don'ts information dissemination
4. Resource based Planning

This can help gram areas to deal with emerging extreme events due to climate change

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. राज्य एवं गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं द्वारा उभरती एवं विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (EDT) के उपयोग से उत्पन्न आंतरिक सुरक्षा संबंधी निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the internal security implications emanating from the use of Emerging And Disruptive Technologies (EDT) by state and non-state actors. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Emerging Technologies (EDT) impact society, economics, polity and security environments

Implications of use

① State Actors

Positives	Negatives
→ better management of borders eg CIBMS using infrared	→ No accountability could be ensured with technology
→ law enforcement using facial recognition can get help	→ biasness - eg FRT tech has racial biases due to underrepresentation of biases
→ Info analysis of intelligence using AI	→ Privacy concerns eg Pegasus issue
→ better intelligence using drones	→ cyber security issues

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② Non state Actors

① increased avenues for money laundering

eg using NFTs & crypto currency

② Dark web etc used for more illicit acts

eg ISIS selling women on dark web

③ drone attacks by terrorists

eg ↑ incidents in Punjab

④ Technological loopholes leveraged by non state Actors

Govt's initiatives

- cybersecurity policy
- National Strategy on Blockchain
- NEST division in MEA

R & D expenditure (currently <0.6%) need to be increased if we want to take first mover advantage

8. अपने रक्षा निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली बाधाओं की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identify the impediments faced by India in boosting its defence exports. Also, discuss the steps taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

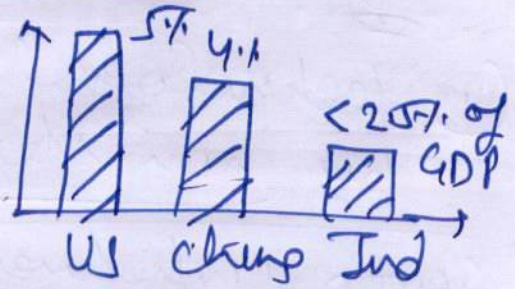
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए - Candidates must not write on this margin

Ministry of Defence aims to double India's defence exports by 2025

[Impediments]

① Low share of budget due to high salaries & Pension burden (60% of total budget)

② Low defence expenditure



③ inefficiencies in Endowment factors

④ Structural inefficiencies in Manufacturing

- 13% logistics costs
- complex labour laws
- Rigid clearance Norms

⑤ Low R&D (<.69% of expenditure)
↳ backwardness in Technology

Q what steps have been taken?

(1) Defence Acquisition Procedure reforms → mandating sourcing from MSMEs

(2) Defence Export and Promotion Policy

(3) ordnance factories Reforms

(4) Joint developments with foreign Nations
eg BRAHMOS with Russia

(5) Relaxed FDI norms in defence manufacturing

(6) Adhering to Appaorv chandra committee recommendations

Adressing the challenges by structural manufacturing reforms, ↑ funding & streamline manpower (hybrid group, Agniveers) should be the way forward

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. अंतरिक्ष मलबे से जुड़े विविध मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस खतरे से निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में की गई पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the multiple issues associated with space debris. Also, state the initiatives taken in recent times to tackle this menace. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Space Debris comprises of age old launch vehicles, redundant satellites and Natural debris

issues

1. crowding in space
2. Kessler Syndrome
3. increase cost of satellite launch due to maneuvering requirements
4. interferes with ground based observations due to light pollution
5. threat to lives of ISS astronauts

Initiatives taken

1. Project NETRA by ISRO for space situational awareness

(2) development of harpoon capture and deorbiting tech

(3) development of Reusable launch vehicles eg Falcon 9 by ~~Sta~~ Tesla

(4) Project Remove Debris by UK space agency

(5) Monitoring of space debris regularly by NASA

(6) Maneouvering by ISRO for launches to look for space debris from Mauritius, Lucknow etc.

Tech development & multilateral treaty should be put in place to prevent disastrous consequences of space debris

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. भारत में ओपन नेटवर्क फॉर डिजिटल कॉमर्स (ONDC) को अपनाने से उपभोक्ताओं के लिए ई-कॉमर्स के अधिक समावेशी और सुलभ बनने की संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The adoption of Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) in India is expected to make e-commerce more inclusive and accessible for consumers. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

ONDC is also called the UPI system of e commerce due to its open ended platform

Benefits

(1) can check monopolistic tendencies of firms like flipkart & Amazon

(2) Prevent domestic Mom & Pop shops

(3) control Predatory Pricing

(4) convenient for users
↳ install only one App

(5) Seller's advantage
↳ open ended selling
↓
wider Market reach

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. यद्यपि, हाल ही में "क्षतिकारक" सरकारी मत्स्यन सब्सिडी को रोकने के लिए डब्ल्यू. टी. ओ. के मंच पर एक समझौते पर सहमति बनी है, तथापि, भारत द्वारा उठाई गई कुछ चिंताओं से पता चलता है कि इस मामले में और अधिक वार्ता किए जाने की आवश्यकता होगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
While an agreement was recently reached at the WTO on a deal to curb "harmful" government fisheries subsidies, certain concerns raised by India suggests that the matter will require further negotiations. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ministerial Conference 12 (MC12) ended on a positive note with conclusion on agreements about fisheries, ecommerce levy and vaccine Production

⇒ Agreement pertaining to fisheries

(1) Govt's of developed countries will eliminate govt subsidies to fishermen
(2) subsidies to be allowed only for 4 years
(3) developing countries will get aid in the form of technological transfers

This can help resolve the issue of disproportionate subsidies by developed countries to their

fishermen & traders

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Concerns of India that remain

1. issue of illegal, unregulated and unauthorised fishing (IUU)
2. Tech transfer from developing countries - they have shown apprehensions
3. curb on subsidies push Indian fisheries segment into an uncertain future
4. can hamper nutritional insecurity and coastal community development in India

Adressing these challenges will require both International & domestic reforms

1. Pushing the Fisheries issue to a definative conclusion with collective voice of developing nations at MC13

(4) fisheries reforms in India

- Provide credit
- Insurance cover
- food processing to ↓ wastage
- export policy support

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए • Candidates must not write on this margin

12. सड़क निर्माण क्षेत्रक में हाइब्रिड एन्यूटी मॉडल (HAM) से जुड़े लाभों के बावजूद, विभिन्न कारणों से इसमें रुचि कम हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the advantages that are associated with the hybrid annuity model (HAM) in the road construction sector, the interest in it has moderated due to various reasons. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Hybrid Annuity Model was proposed as an alternative mode of PPP after the decline of Built Operate Transfer (BOT) model. It involves support from both Private & Public sector

Advantages

(1) Reduce upfront costs of Private sector just 60% of cost

(2) Additionally, these need to be made available in 3 installments of 20% each - to Burden

(3) Reduce Pressure on Public exchequer. only 40% costs unlike Engineering Procurement Model's 100%.

(4) Risk sharing between govt & Privates in case of failure of Project

(5) leads to better management & efficient servicing of roads

↓

convinience for citizens → More Toll collection → Profitability of Projects

(6) overcome the shortcomings of BOT Toll & Annuity Models

eg. - credit shortage due to NBFC crisis
- unviability of Projects leading to discouraged Private sentiments

However, after initial successes (many Projects developed by NHAI) pace has moderated

Reasons

(1) amidst credit shortage, liquidity crunch in financial sectors, even 20% Project cost is too much.

(2) emergence of other modes like Asset Monetisation eg InVITS etc

(3) issues of land aquisition and Bureaucratic clearances

(4) disagreements between govt and Private sector about

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए - Candidates must not write on this margin

Project specifications eg in case of Dedicated Freight Corridor

(5) govt's tight balance sheets amidst COVID & economic slowdown has ↓ pace due to 60% share from govt.

Way forward

(1) securing credit from international credit sources like Japan, WB or AIIB.

(2) streamlining bureaucratic process - single window clearances

(3) land pooling & digitisation of land records

(4) Tax incentives & holidays could be secured

(5) insurance cover and flexibilities to accomodate exigencies like COVID should be incorporated.

Govt according to Economic Survey 2020 must provide Hand of Trust to private sector along with laissez faire.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. खरीद व्यवस्था न तो आर्थिक दृष्टि से और न ही कृषि-पारिस्थितिकी रूप से संधारणीय है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. व्यवस्था में सुधार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले वैकल्पिक तरीकों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existing MSP procurement regime is neither economically nor agro-ecologically sustainable. Elaborate. Also, evaluate the alternative approaches that can be adopted to improve the existing MSP regime. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Govt. announces MSP for 22 crops based on recommendations of commission on Agricultural Cost and Prices (CACP). MSP is presently not a statutory measure

[Neither economically sustainable]

① large scale subsidy burden ~1% of GDP

② high maintenance cost of Buffer norms with FCI ⊕ wastage and losses

③ challenges at WTO - allegations of it being under Amber box.

④ has rendered farming unviable and unproductive in some areas

⑤ increases shortages & inflation in Pulses, Perishables and Millets due to over production of food grains.

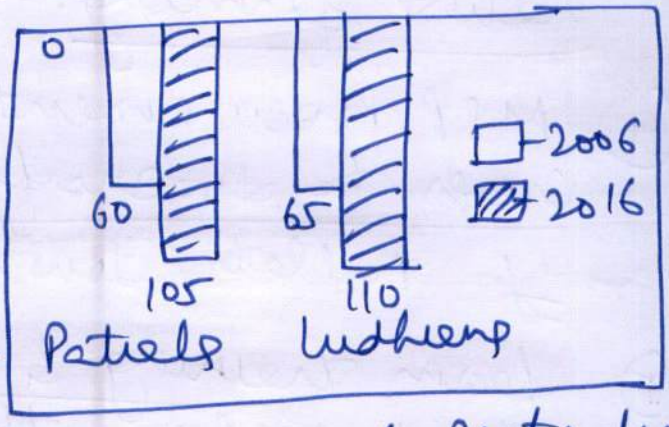
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Non ecologically

1. High GHG emmissions - Methane & CO_2 from over cultivation of Rice (14% of Total) & stubble
2. declining GW table.

case study

- declining GW table in Punjab



3. soil salinization & desertification → Misuse of pesticides & fertilizers
4. Micronutrient shortage in Population
5. overcultivation of MSP dominated crops → Reduces genetic diversity of crops
6. virtual export of water.

Alternative Approaches

1. Reforms in agricultural Marketing to reduce share of intermediary cartels & boost farmers incomes

(2) Private Procurement - Private can Procure at Market Price. govt. can fill the gap between MSP & Market Price

(3) strengthen framework for corporate farming.

(4) MSP procurement for other crops to diversify agriculture eg Millets, Jowar, Bajra, Maize

(5) farm training & awareness about MSP in other states than Punjab & Haryana

(6) All components of PM Aasha need to be strengthened

(7) MSP could be extended to Allied Activities like Horticulture & fisheries.

MSP debate needs better deliberation Govt, farmer organisations and agricultural scientists must devise a sound MSP policy to boost farm incomes along with ecological balance

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि भारत गोदामों में खाद्यान्नों की अधिकता से जूझ रहा है। भारत की मौजूदा बफर स्टॉक नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is being argued that India is struggling with overflowing foodgrains in warehouses. Discuss the statement in view of the existing buffer stock policy of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's foodgrain management Policy relies on FCI's buffer stock norms that aims at ensuring food security by meeting any unforeseen exigency & cater to Public Distribution system.

- currently FCI follows open ended procurement for Rice and wheat under govt announced MSP

Reasons for overflow

① open ended procurement
- procuring all foodgrains available to it

② MSP policies → leading to overproduction of foodgrains like Rice & wheat

(3) absence of well developed Private Marketing frameworks except North west India.

(4) Mismanagement due to scarcity of storage facilities

consequences of overflowing buffer stocks of foodgrains

(1) distorted market price - offers leads to inflation & violation of laissez faire

(2) high wastage in the absence of scientific storage
- relying on cap & plinth

(3) high subsidy burden on exchequer

(4) more foodgrains → less focus on Nutrients

Hidden hunger

(5) PDS leakages (46% acc. to Shanta Kumar committee) where

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

beneficiary sell MSP grains from FP shops in black

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Reforms Needed in Buffer stock Management

- Scientific storage - cold storage and Mechanised godowns
- Procurement Policy Reforms
  - MSP on non food grain items
  - Private Stockist & Procurement
  - APMC reforms
- DBTs instead of PDS OR community management of PDS.
- Food Processing Industry to Prevent wastage
- developing ethanol blending establishments for rotten grains (National food policies)

Above steps can help avert food crisis & achieve SDG 2 on zero hunger

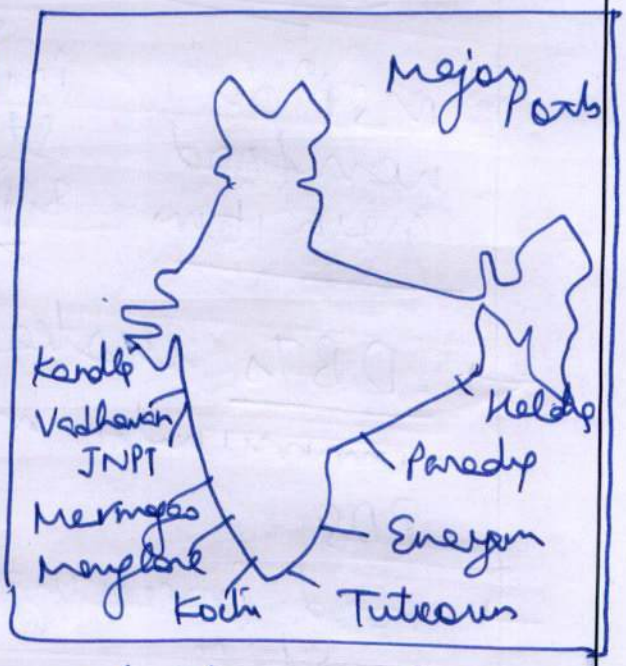
15. हाल ही में, सरकार ने सभी पत्तनों (पोर्ट्स) को वर्ष 2047 तक स्वयं को 'मेगा पोर्ट्स' के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए एक मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने हेतु निर्देश दिया है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, पत्तनों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए और साथ ही, भारत की ब्लू इकॉनमी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, the government has asked all ports to prepare a master plan in order to become 'mega ports' by 2047. In light of this, discuss the challenges faced by ports and suggest remedial measures in order to propel India's blue economy. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has 7500 km of long coast line with many major Ports that serve strategic and economical functions

Mega Ports ~~to~~ will help to overcome these challenges



① capacity constraints like low on draught facilities

② High turn around time - ↓ EoDB

eg

ToT in India	3.5 days
Singapore	2-4 Hrs

③ low hinterland connectivity especially with inland waterways

eg Just 1% of cargo movements

(4) Problem of siltation especially at Haldia & Vishakapatnam

(5) Administrative issues - delay in clearences, multiplicity of authorities etc

(6) Absence of transshipment facility like Hambantota Port (highlighted by India @ 75 by NITI Aayog)

(7) lack of coordination between MoShipping & MoWaterways.

Remedial Measures

(1) NITI Aayog suggested opening dredging market for private enterprises

(2) ensure connectivity with hinterland industries through Sagarmala's 'Port led Industrialisation' component

(3) Single window clearences - digital technologies & Industry 4.0 could be leveraged

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) improve freight handling capacity by developing new ports. MoS is planning to develop at - Vallekai
Enayem etc

(5) Administrative reforms as suggested by Major Port Authorities bill

eg shifting to landlord based models.

(6) More private sector involvement

- in infrastructure development
- operations

through
- tax holidays
- PPP models

(7) ~~set~~ developing tranship ports to leverage SLOCs advantage

Port development along with Economic benefits could also help social functions - coastal community development & geopolitical ambitions of Regional Preminence in IOR

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. आय और संपदा में असमानता कार्बन असमानता में परिवर्तित हो जाती है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए कार्बन असमानता को दूर करने के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसे प्राप्त करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Inequality in income and wealth translates into carbon inequality. In this context, discuss the significance of addressing carbon inequality for India and suggest ways to achieve it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

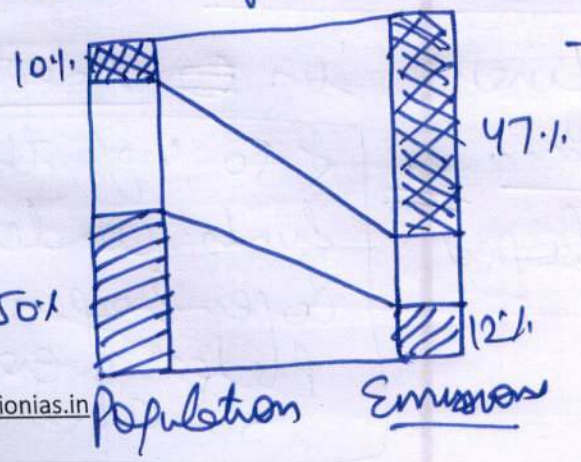
Hon'ble PM Modi raised the issue of climatic equity & carbon inequality at Bonn summit, concluded recently.

Inequality of Income
↳ Carbon inequality

① Most of carbon sources like vehicles, Industries are owned & controlled by Rich

② low income groups contribute less to GHG because of more sustainable livlihood

③ Poor income groups like Tribals also sequester carbon & rather have a postive ecological footprint

④ 

- Top 10% Produce 4X more carbon than bottom 50% combined

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए"
Candidates must not write on this margin

Significance of adressing this

1. will adress income & asset inequality. eg more income losses in agriculture due to climate change that high end service sector
2. uphold the Principle of Polluter Pay (UN conference on Human Environment, 1972)
3. decarbonise the most polluting sectors like Industries, transport
4. Prevent lower income groups from extreme events like cyclones heat waves etc
5. will promote inclusive growth
6. Pave way for restricting sub 1.5°C climate change

ways to achieve this

1. step up finance in ~~Ea~~ Adaptation & Mitigation. eg from developed countries < 50% of the funds under Copenhagen Pledge were achieved

(2) high income & high carbon intensive sector specific targets

eg

- Urban areas: green buildings eg Madrid bamboo building
- Energy: invest in Renewable Sources
- Transport: Adopt EVs and fuel cell vehicles

(3) capacity building of lower income groups

Case study - Payment for Ecosystem services in Palampur, Himachal

(4) vulnerable low income sections like women, Tribes and small Island develop states (SIDS) must be taken into policy considerations

(5) international cooperation under REDD+, loss & Damage framework should be strengthened.

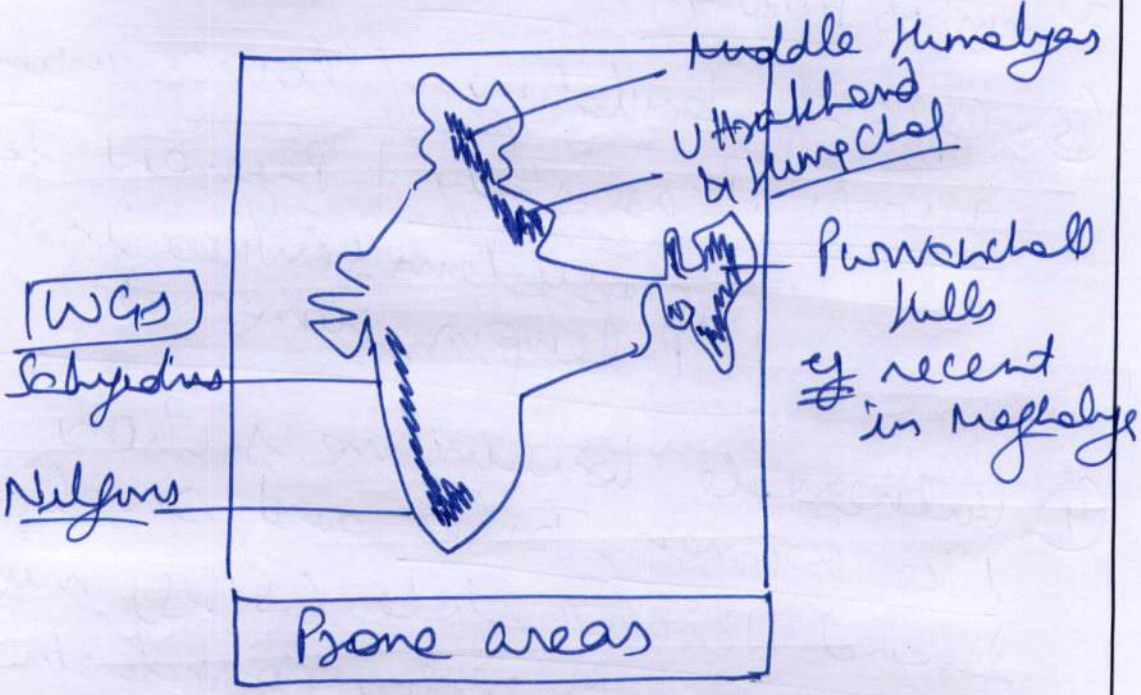
Therefore, these step could ensure that climate justice is not left out of climate change diplomacy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. भारत में पिछले एक दशक के दौरान भूस्खलन की बढ़ती और नियमित घटनाओं के बावजूद, विकास के प्रमुख प्रतिमानों (पैरडाइम) में कोई मुख्य संशोधन नहीं किया गया है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite increased and regular occurrences of landslides over the past decade in India, the dominant development paradigm has largely not been modified. Examine. (Answer in 250 words)15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Landslides are sudden fall of debris, soil, rocks under the influence of gravity



Why increase?

(1) More concentrated rainfall due to climate change
→ ↑ed downpour + ↑ Dry spells

(2) increase developmental activities
eg Road construction in recent meghalaya land slide

(3) human encroachment upon hilly areas for - Industry, settlement, Tourism

eg Pharma industries in Baddi, Solan in Himachal Pradesh

(4) deforestation induced slope instability
⇓
more erosive soil
↓
more landslides

unmodified development Paradigm

(1) continued encroachment of Natural ecosystem

eg recent amarnath tragedy - camps were set up on Paleochannels of old rivers & floodplains

(2) disregard to EIA & SIAs.

eg further dilution under EIA, 2020 notification.

(3) unacknowledged recommendations of

Kasturirangan committee
- 37% WGs as ES Area

Gadgil committee
- 64% WGs as ecosensitive area

www.visionias.in

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Proposed rules further reduce ecosensitive area of western ghats from 59000 sq km to 36000 kms

(5) use of heavy mechinery, mining etc in hilly areas is still demand

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

What can be done to Prevent

(1) structural Measures

- fencing
- building concrete structures
- safe Homes & shelters

(2) Non structural Measures

→ Agro forestry
→ Plantation
→ Hill areas zoning

(3) Independent EIAs must be done

(4) improve disaster Risk response in hilly areas by T Mobility

(5) Adhering to NDMA guidelines on landslides

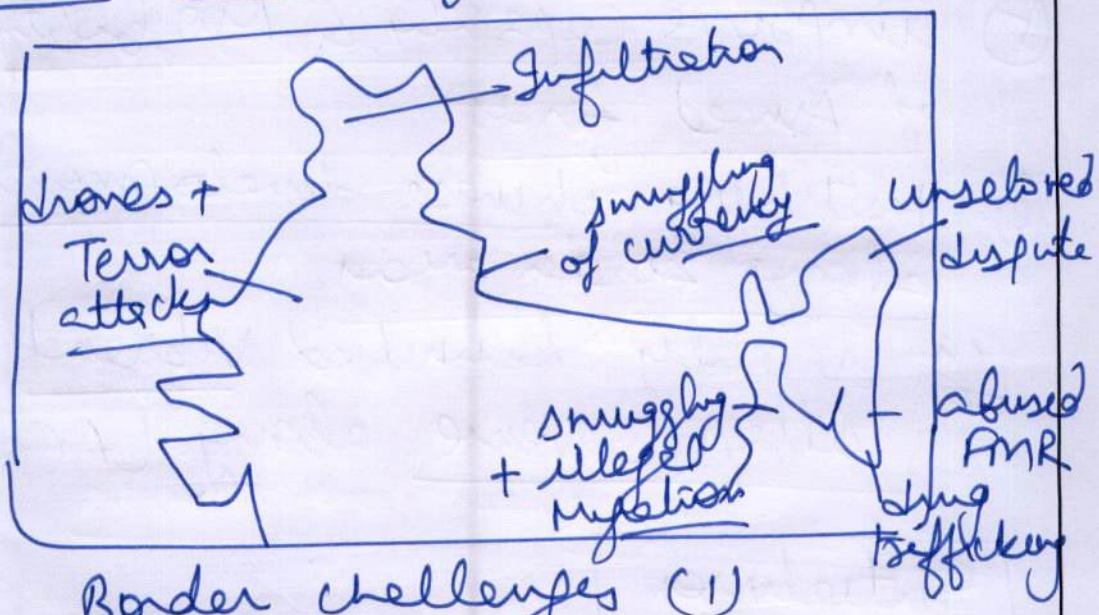
These steps along with Principles of Sendai framework should be adhered

18. राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा हितों के साथ वैध सीमा-पार प्रवाह को संतुलित करने के लिए भारत को एक स्मार्ट सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा प्रारंभ की गई पहलों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs a smart border management system to balance legitimate cross border flows with national security interests. Discuss. Also, highlight the initiatives taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India suffers from numerous border challenges owing to vastness & diversity



Border challenges (1)

Why Smart border Management

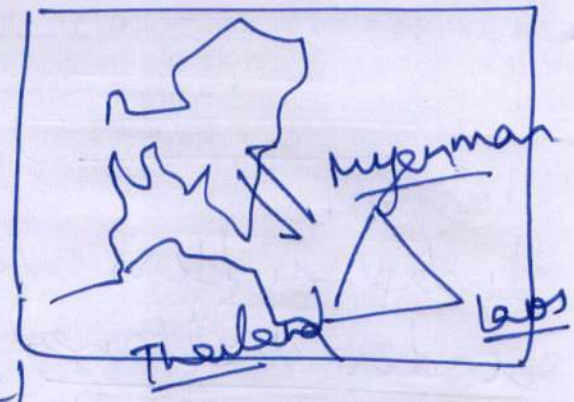
(1) improve security environment in Border areas

(2) legitimate facilitation of trade through checkpoints

eg recently developed one at Raxaul with Nepal.

(3) development of border areas, which are mostly backward like Nepal

(4) check illicit activities like drug & cattle smuggling due to proximity with golden Triangle (Fig 2)



(5) improve capacity & Mobility of Armed forces

(6) matching chinese developments along border areas

eg recently launched Vibrant village scheme along LAC.

[Initiatives]

(1) developing Infrastructure in border Areas

eg DS-Daulat Beg oldie road

(2) Border specific CAPFs like - BSF, SSB, ITBT + enhancing their power

eg enhanced jurisdiction of BSF

(3) enhanced power of BRO

↳ No forest clearances in border areas

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ increased Procurement Power
↳ increased use of EPC Model

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) CIBMS along Bangladesh & Pakistan Border

(5) BORDER - QIT systems

(6) Joint excercises for Patrolling and anti insurgency
eg Operation Sunrise with Myanmar

(7) Accepting Madhukar Gupta and Shekatkar committee reforms

(8) Planning to establish new checkposts along Myanmar's North

(9) Settlement of Boundry disputes
eg land boundary Agreement with ~~Nepal~~ Bangladesh.

Persistent challenges like multi-plicity of agencies, role of non state Actors & scarcity of border Infrastructure like watch towers need to be adressed for peaceful & efficient management of border areas

19. वैश्वीकरण और धन शोधन के बीच संबंध स्थापित करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रारंभ की गई पहलों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Establishing linkages between globalisation and money laundering, discuss the initiatives taken at the national and international levels to combat it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए। Candidates must not write on this margin

Globelasetion has impacted the world positively by improving incomes etc but also has some negetive fallouts. Terror funcing & Money laundering are some

[globelisation & Money laundering]

(1) [Globelisation] → [More Industries More Markets]

↓

[More Profits] → [More Money to launder]

(2) emergence of Info tech has eased crossborder flows & aided money laundering

(3) emergence of shell companies to launder money be

[Placement] → [integration] → [layering] → [Placement]

(4) has led to proliferation of numerous tax

Havens like - Mauritius
Cayman islands

This make it easier to legitimise illegitimate money

(5) boosted trades in illicit items leading to more illicit money & its laundering

[Steps taken] + [Global level]

(1) OECD's Base Erosion and Profit shifting framework

(2) Establishment of Financial Action and Task force (FATF) in 1989.
- maintains list of countries

(3) Provision for Global Minimum Tax Rate to curb tax havens

(4) SWIFT interbanking framework for coordination between banks

(5) coordination among law enforcement agencies using Interpol

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

[National level]

1. Enactment of Prevention of Money laundering Act, 2002
   - recently upheld by SC
2. establishment of Enforcement Directorate
3. enactment of Fugitive Economic offenders Act.
4. CBI dedicated as coordinating Agency for Interpol
5. curb on terror finance & ML by NIA eg recently busted ML & terror finance like activities using technology

Emerging technologies like crypto currency and Blockchain provides another opportunity for illicit money & its laundering. Adequate regulatory Policies coupled with capacity building of agencies in these tech should be the way forward

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत को बाह्य अंतरिक्ष की प्रकृति के बारे में अपनी कुछ पुरानी धारणाओं की समीक्षा करने और नए वैश्विक मानदंडों के विकास में योगदान देने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, आर्टेमिस समझौते के संदर्भ में भारत के दृष्टिकोण का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There have been arguments that India needs to review some of its past assumptions about the nature of outer space and contribute to the development of new global norms. In this context, analyse India's stand in relation to the Artemis Accords. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has historically seen space as a global common based on principles of UN committee on Peaceful Use of Outer Space (UNCOPOUS) and social welfare tool
of using space assets for agri-benefits using metrology

[Need to Review]

(1) growing dual nature of outer space
eg China, Russia → outer space excercise
America → Dedicated defence Agency
France → Defence Space Strategy

(2) Space becoming central to defence by use of satellites etc

(3) space race could start leading to scramble of space despite being global common.

(4) Limitations of India's acknowledged Outer Space Treaty, 1967

eg doesn't ban weapons, only WOMDs

(5) increase development of domestic space agency - ISRO & its capabilities using

- Private Sector Participation
  eg under NSIL
- Foreign collaborations
  eg Chandrayaan 3 with Japan

India despite these have refrained from signing NASA led Artemis Accords. | Reasons |

- Conceived without India's consultation
- Not much significant development from OST, 1967

However, growing convergence of interest requires India to sign either Artemis Accords or a more detailed framework which can help it further its above mentioned National Interests

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Why sign Artemis Accords

(1) can boost ISRO's global collaboration & serve in space diplomacy.

(2) ensure rule based order in space

(3) will pave way for further & more detailed outer space Agreement

(4) Can also address India's security concerns amidst chinese mismanagement & Aggression

- irresponsible reentry of launch vehicles
- developing offensive space Assets

(5) can boost technological transfer due to collaborations

However, A long term strategy should be - A multistakeholder UN backed space treaty - based on shared benefits of economic resources of space, detailed proximity rules and addressing the issue of space debris.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK